The Front Line Wins
When the Home Front
Endures

Nippon Times

Home, Office, Workshop—
Battlefields All, for
Victory

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GERMANS BATTERING RED ARMY'S FORCES IN E. FRONT FIGHTING

Crippling Blows Dealt to Soviets In Central and Southern Sectors

BIG BATTLE AT ROSTOV DUE

Reinforced Reich Troops in Kuban Area Fiercely Attack Russian Positions

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—The German forces operating on the Eastern Front have been continuously battering at the Soviet positions, especially in the central and southern sectors, dealing crippling blows to the Soviet side.

The Soviet forces on the central front, concentrating large mobile and tank units since several days ago, have initiated a large-scale counter-offensive against the German forces, declared the German army authorities.

It is believed that the Soviet forces on the central front had developed counter-offensives in order to remove German pressure now being brought to bear on the Moscow frontal line and, if they have a chance, to drive a wedge into the Orel Sector.

On the other hand, the Soviet announcement released today reveals that a terrific artillery duel is now going on between the German and Soviet sides west of Rostov, the gateway to the Caucasus.

For the first time since the termination of the Soviet winter counter-offensive operation, the name of Rostov has appeared in Soviet announcements, and it may be taken that the time has matured for the opening of fighting on a large scale in the Rostov sector.

The Germans stationed in the Kuban section are successively sending fresh reinforcements to the front and are fiercely attacking the Soviet positions, declared the Soviet army authorities, adding that in the northeastern section of Novorossisk, especially, fierce hand-to-hand fighting is now raging.

Six Raids on London

Continuing their furious and relentless attacks on the British mainland, the Luftwaffe has subjected London to six successive days of bombing since May 16, it was disclosed by a report from London, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on Saturday.

It was also revealed that the southwestern districts of England were raided by the German planes on Friday night.

Relative to these raids, the British vaguely announced that the casualties sustained in the German raids on London and southwestern England were small.

GIRLS' EDUCATION PROBLEM IN WARTIME IS DISCUSSED

55 Principals of Women's Colleges Express Opinions At Parley Here

To study proper ways of educating girl students under wartime conditions, the first All-Japan Conference of the principals of girls colleges was held on Saturday morning at the Education Ministry with the attendance of principals of 55 girls colleges in Japan, it is reported.

Under the chairmanship of Hiroshi Nagai, Director of the Bureau of Higher Education, earnest opinions regarding the promotion of higher education for girls were exchanged.

Particularly noteworthy was a suggestion stressing the need of educating foreign students studying in Japan in country schools, for the reason that Japan in her true self can be studied better in the country districts than in a city zone such as Tokyo.

The Education Ministry will take many of the earnest suggestions expressed at the parley into full consideration in the reorganization of women's education system in this country.

Japanese Bomb Australia

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, May 22.—The Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis Headquarters announced that Japanese air units today bombed the western coastal districts of Australia, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Past Week Proves Disheartening To Leaders of Chungking Regime

By Our Political Commentator

The week ending today has certainly been a bitter one for the Chungking regime to swallow, what with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's disheartening admission before the United States Congress of the inability of the Anglo-American forces to come to its rescue and the surrender of General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps with 70,000 of his troops to the National Government of China. A few more weeks like it and Chungking will have lost in the entirety its gradually waning spirit of futile resistance against Japan.

At a time when Chungking has been placing great hope on the conference now being held in Washington between Churchill and President Roosevelt, Churchill's speech must have been most disappointing to Chiang Kai-shek and his clique. For while the British Prime Minister declared that one of the important tasks of the United States and Britain is to send aid to Chungking, he bluntly admitted the difficulties involved in carrying out an offensive against Japan.

It is most significant that Churchill threw cold water on the now persistent clamor for months by Chungking for reopening of the Burma Road when he said, "You may be sure that if all that was necessary was for an order to be given to the great armies standing ready in India to march towards the Rising Sun and to open the Burma Road, that order would be given this afternoon." What Churchill really implied was that the British troops in India had tried it once and had miserably failed—the recent Arakan campaign in which they were disastrously defeated by the Imperial Forces—and won't make another attempt until the United States sends large forces for the purpose.

Churchill's assertion must have been most discouraging; indeed, to Chungking because it knows that without the Burma route, the transportation of substantial war supplies from its allies is impossible. And because it has realized that all it can get from the British Prime Minister is a vague promise of an air offensive against Japan. Here, it is significant that Churchill is running true to form as a "lieutenant" of Roosevelt. The chief executive of the United States, it will be remembered, cajoled the pleading Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek last February with promises of "decisive actions" over the skies of Japanese-occupied China and Japan Proper—promises which have failed to materialize.

Churchill's speech was doubly discomforting to Chungking when it is considered that the British Prime Minister the other day, in replying to Chiang Kai-shek's message of congratulations on the favorable turn in the North African war situation, declared, "The day will come when the United Nations will surely drive Japan from the soil of China." The result of this message was wishful thinking among Chungking authorities that Churchill and Roosevelt were planning new heavy blows against Japan. That too has now been quashed to the discomfiture of Chiang.

It is significant too that Churchill's assertion discounts President Roosevelt's reply to Chiang's congratulations on the temporary success in the North African war. The reply, which was also released by the White House obviously for propaganda purposes, said, "For the allied forces in the North African theater of the war, I would like to express appreciation of your message of congratulations. We hope in the near future to take together with your gallant army the initiative in Asia and bring an end to the war which you have for many years carried on successfully despite all difficulties." Judging from his speech, Churchill apparently is unaware of any such plans in "the near future."

Of the ludicrous bits of propaganda that have been emanating from Chungking, the richest is its explanation the other day for the absence of General Pang within its ranks. The Chungking army spokesman declared that General Pang had fought gallantly against the Imperial Forces, and that he was finally captured after he had been wounded in his leg and most of his bodyguards had been killed. He went on to say that the General had made several attempts to commit suicide but failed because of the close guard of the Japanese soldiers. This fantastic account is significant in that it admits Chungking's consternation at the allegiance pledged by this important general to the peace movement of the National Government of China.

General Pang's adherence to the cause of the National Government is a heavy blow to Chungking, particularly at a time when the Imperial Forces are making striking gains in their operations in North and Central China. No less a person than Brooks Atkinson, highly valued staff member of the New York Times, has reported recently from Chungking that the present operations around Tungting Lake in Hunan Province could develop into serious paralysis of Chungking-controlled China. The operations, he said, would make the communications to Chungking more difficult than at present and also reduce the rice crop of one of Chungking's richest areas.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CAUSES BIG DAMAGE

82,000 People in Central U.S. Now Homeless—More Areas Threatened

More than 82,000 inhabitants of central United States have been left homeless as the overflow of the Mississippi River continues unabated, swirling waters inundating an extensive area covering several million acres of fertile land in Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Illinois, states a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

It is estimated that the damages to date amounts to several million dollars and with the possibility that the raging waters will continue to rise until about Tuesday, there is event greater danger that damages will rise steeply.

Imminent disasters threaten the district between St. Louis and Girardeau, Missouri, where the levees are giving way under the fury of the lashing, vicious waters. The state militia has been dispatched to strengthen the crumbling levees south of St. Louis.

The raging waters of the Illinois River between Grafton and Peru are at a record high. The water level of the Missouri River is rising rapidly, while the murky and swirling waters that are surging through the breaches in the levees are madly rushing on to flood new areas.

Since transportation and communication systems have been either flooded or washed away, airplanes are being used for the emergency.

HUNAN INHABITANTS OFFER COOPERATION

Astonishing Progress Made in Anhsiang, Nanhsien in Reconstruction Work

Speedy reconstruction and rehabilitation works are voluntarily and enthusiastically being undertaken by the native inhabitants of the Hunan area under the protection of the invulnerable Japanese Forces that have freed them from the shackles of oppression under the Chungking regime by completely routing enemy tyranny from this entire area in the successful Summer Offensive Campaign which terminated on May 18, according to a Domei report from the Hunan Front on Saturday.

At Anhsiang, the demolished stronghold of the enemy 29th Group Army, and at Nanhsien, astonishing progress in restoration is being made by the inhabitants who place their full confidence and trust in their strong but kind protectors.

Enemy guerilla units, numbering some 150 strong, realizing the futility of their resistance voluntarily laid down their arms and pledged allegiance to the Japanese X X Unit on Friday.

According to another dispatch from the Hunan front, the Japanese Army Forces in the course of operations in vicinity of Anhsiang on the northwestern bank of the Tungting Lake in Northern Hunan on May 20 and 21 captured 35 vessels belonging to the 29th group army

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RED INTERNATIONAL WILL BE DISSOLVED, SAYS MOSCOW RADIO

Reason Given Is 'Various Circumstances Attending the Current War'

BERLIN IS SKEPTICAL

Step Taken Is Termed Biggest Propaganda Move Ever Made by Soviets

The Executive Committee of the International Communist Party with its headquarters in Moscow on May 22 proposed the dissolution of the international organization "in view of the various circumstances attending the current war," according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated Saturday relaying a Reuter London report based on a news item of the Moscow Broadcasting Station.

A Domei report from Moscow confirmed the information and added that the secretariat of the Executive Committee issued a lengthy statement explaining that the organization could no longer act as the vanguard of the world's working classes in view of the sharp changes in the world situation brought on by the war, thus necessitating the dissolution of the international communist system. The times have greatly changed since the International Communist Party was first organized in 1919, the statement pointed out. The communist parties of various nations, it concluded, should do their utmost to prosecute the war.

A further Domei report from Moscow said that the dissolution proposal was signed by Chairman Dimitrov (Bulgaria), Members Dudanov (Soviet Union), Henri Marty, Maurice Tresse (France, Elrico (Italy), Dolores Ibari (Spain) and Wilhelm Pick (Germany) but not by the British and American representatives.

According to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm, the Nya Dagligt Allehanda in its editorial for May 22 commented that the International Communist Party dissolution proposal was merely a political gesture of the Soviet Union toward the United States and Britain, aimed at securing the adherence of anti-Axis elements in the German-occupied areas. It is difficult to take the proposal at its face value, the same editorial said. It is unthinkable that at least in the countries where the Communists are enjoying more or less legal status they should abandon their bolshevization activities. In order that the Communists of the world can regard this proposal as a charter promising the liberty of action to them all a more detailed information must be secured, the paper concluded.

Berlin's Comment

A Berlin dispatch to Domei reported that the Reich Foreign Office Saturday expressed itself as follows on the Moscow report:

"The dissolution proposal is clearly humbug. Stalin is trying to gain his ends as leader of the Soviet Union behind the mask of a good nationalist. By dissolving the International Communist Party he will be received into the society of anti-Axis nations and would deal a severe blow to the anti-Semitic and anti-Communist elements in the United States. The step will serve as a foundation for the projected conference among Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. It is obvious to anybody that Stalin need not have chosen a critical time of war like this to dissolve the International Communist Party, machinery for world propaganda and bolshevization.

"Stalin's present step, therefore, may be regarded as one which dissolves the Third International in order to construct a Fourth International. By its means he seeks to supply a firm foundation for the establishment of varied Soviet governments in Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Norway, Sweden and other areas of Southeastern Europe which Stalin has been declaring to be under the Bolshevik sphere of influence. The Reich Foreign Office notes with interest the fact that the proposal in question bears the signatures of the representatives of those countries which, after many years of struggle with Communism have driven it completely outside their borders, such as Italy, Spain, Germany, Finland, Hungary and Rumania.

"At any rate, it is certain that Roosevelt is the cause of Stalin's present step. It is by such a means that Roosevelt will be able to maintain his pro-Soviet policy at home and to give the Soviet Union the right

(Continued on Page 2)

REMAINS OF LATE FLEET-ADMIRAL BROUGHT BACK TO TOKYO SUNDAY; 'ALL PEOPLE PAY SILENT TRIBUTE

The Ashes of the Naval Hero Brought Back to Tokyo

The ashes of the great naval hero, Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, after having been brought back to Tokyo Sunday afternoon, were placed on a catafalque at the Suikosha. The eldest son of the Fleet-Admiral, Yoshimasa, is seen bowing before the altar.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Motor-Car Carrying Ashes Passes in Front of Navy Ministry

ARRIVED AT 2:43 P.M.

Vigil to Be Kept Every Night at Suikosha Till Eve of State Funeral

The remains of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who had been decorated by His Majesty the Emperor with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, the supreme honors to which a fighting man of this country can aspire, for the historic part he fulfilled in the War of Great East Asia and his outstanding services prior to it, arrived at Tokyo station at 2:43 p.m. Sunday.

Reverently carried in an urn contained in a box of white wood by Commander Yasuji Watanabe and attended by Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori, representative of the bereaved family, and Yoshimasa Yamamoto, son and heir of the late Fleet-Admiral, the remains alighted "in silent triumph" on the platform where the most distinguished gathering that can be imagined assembled to receive them.

On the platform were the Imperial Messenger sent by His Majesty the Emperor and the messengers sent by Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood, Mrs. Rei Yamamoto, the widow, Tadao Yamamoto, second son, Miss Sumiko Yamamoto, eldest daughter, Miss Masako Yamamoto, second daughter, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval General Staff, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other members of the Cabinet, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of Army General Staff, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, the directors of the various Navy Ministry Bureaus, members of the War Councillors, members of the Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo, naval and military attaches to the Embassies and Legations and other military and civil notables numbering more than 300 persons, as the train bearing the precious charge pulled into the station.

Behind the remains came the Fleet-Admiral's sabre and badge and the decorations granted by His Imperial Majesty held aloft by the officers in charge. His Imperial Majesty's Messenger and Their Imperial Highnesses' Messengers paid respects to the dead, while in a hushed atmosphere the rest of the assembly bowed their heads in silent prayer. For all their sorrow, the members of the hero's family impressed those present with their quiet dignity.

With Captain Kuranosuke Yanagisawa, senior adjutant at the Navy Ministry, leading way and while the distinguished gathering bowed in silence the box was placed in the room of the station specially prepared for the occasion and thence transferred to the motor-car sent from the Navy Ministry through the central corridor of the station. A procession of eight motor-cars bearing the remains, Fleet-Admiral's sabre and badge, decorations, Vice-Minister Sawamoto, Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Ito and the members of the bereaved family, in the order named, went from the front entrance past the Triumphal Way, the Hibiya crossing, Sakuradamon, the red-brick Navy Ministry to the Navy Club in Shiba.

On both sides of the way thronged huge crowds of ex-servicemen, members of young men's associations, "soldiers of industry," university, college, middle school and national school students and general predestrians, anxious to gain a glimpse of the remains as the car containing them slid past.

Conspicuous among those who were out Sunday to do reverence to the great dead were the bright stars of the Navy, full admirals and vice-admirals, standing in front of the Navy Ministry gate saluting as the motor-car went by. Many houses along the way hung out flags at half-mast and its inmates stood outside the entrances to pay their respects. All who stood along the way bowed in salute as the motor-cars went past. The eyes of some citizens were wet with tears, through which gleamed forth determination that the enemy

(Continued on Page 2)

MOPPING UP OF REDS DISCUSSED IN PEKING

Anti-Communist Committee in North China Meets for General Session

Domei

PEKING, May 22.—A general session of the Committee for the Extermination of Communists was held here this morning under the auspices of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

The session was held simultaneously with the visit to Peking of Mayors and Governors of various cities and provinces in North China, who serve as executive members of the foregoing committee.

The meeting was presided by Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who is concurrently the Chairman of the Committee for the Extermination of Communists, and other leading officials of the Commission who also serve as members of the extermination committee.

Concrete measures for mopping up remnant Communistic elements in North China were the main topic at the parley.

The Committee for the Extermination of Communists was created in May 1 this year as the organ for ousting Communistic influences from North China.

29 STUDENTS FROM JAPAN TO STUDY AT NANYO SCHOOL

Second Group Arrives in Saigon —All to Undergo Strenuous Training

Domei

SAIGON, May 22.—The Second group of 29 Japanese students selected for training at the Nanyo Gakuin (South Seas Institute) who arrived here from Japan on May 14, will be formally admitted into the institute at an exercise to be held at the school on the May 25, in was disclosed here today.

The first group of 30 students have been undergoing strenuous training in the study of French and Annamese language and practical agriculture since January and are now reported ready for actual work. As they have become quite proficient with the language of the country, their services are reported to be in big demand.

Jen Expresses Condolence

Domei

NANKING, May 22.—Admiral Jen Yuan-tao, Navy Minister of the National Government of China, sent today telegraphic messages of condolence to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Japanese Navy Minister, and Admiral Nagano, Chief of the Japanese Naval General Staff, respectively, over the death in battle of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

AXIS AIRMEN CLAIM 44 SOVIET PLANES

Downed by Finns, Germans in Air Fights

Twenty-one and 23 Soviet warplanes were shot down by the Finnish and German air forces respectively, according to reports received by Domei from Helsinki and Berlin on Saturday.

According to the dispatch from Helsinki, the Finnish military headquarters disclosed that their planes had raided a Soviet base near the front lines and blasted enemy installations and freight cars with direct hits. They also downed 21 Soviet warplanes in furious aerial engagements that were staged over various sectors.

The communique from Berlin reports an announcement made by the German military authorities which revealed that German dive-bombers and fighter planes pounded the enemy commissary lines on Friday, and succeeded in downing 23 Soviet machines in aerial combats.

TEACHING OF JAPANESE IN P.I. IS STRENGTHENED

Domei

MANILA, May 22.—The local Military Administration today promulgated an ordinance aimed at systematizing and raising the standard of teaching of the Japanese language in the Philippines.

The new ordinance specifies that all persons teaching the Japanese language must take an examination to obtain a license setting their qualifications as Japanese language teachers, as well as the standard of their schools.

Simultaneously, the Military Administration promulgated another ordinance creating an examination board which will have charge in enforcing the new school ruling.

The first examinations under the new regulation will be held in Manila on June 11, it was announced.

TO RETURN CONCESSIONS

France Signs Agreement With Nanking Government

Domei

SAIGON, May 22.—Regarding the retrocession of the French concessions in China, the O.F.I. News Agency today published a Vichy dispatch to the effect that an agreement concerning the retrocession of the French concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton to the National Government of China was signed on May 20 and it will become effective on June 5.

The above announcement is the first official report concerning the retrocession of the French concessions in China made public in French Indo-China.

DAVIES KEEPS QUIET ON ROOSEVELT NOTE

Refuses to Disclose Contents To Moscow Press After Seeing Stalin

A two-hour-thirty-minute meeting took place between Premier Josef Stalin and Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, Thursday morning at the Kremlin, according to the Svenska Dagbladet, Swedish paper, which ran a Moscow dispatch on the interview under date of May 21, a Stockholm report to Domei Saturday said.

After seeing Premier Stalin, the report stated, Davies told newspapermen that he had been closeted with the Soviet leader from 9 until 11:30 a.m. He naturally could not disclose the contents of Roosevelt's message to Premier Stalin. He could only say that it was very lengthy and the Soviet Premier listened in silence to the text being translated. Premier Stalin then hoped that he would like to see Davies again shortly.

4-Point Demand Seen

Although in this way Davies is maintaining strict secrecy in regard to the nature of the Roosevelt message to Premier Stalin, anti-Axis quarters at Lisbon well-informed on American affairs, are saying that Roosevelt in his note made a four-point demand to the Soviet leader as follows:

(1) In view of the fact that the plot to alienate Finland from Germany failed because the Moscow Government had been too hasty in announcing its political and strategic aims, Roosevelt cautioned Premier Stalin to be more circumspect in his political moves.

(2) In announcing its political and strategic aims in regard to the western neighbors of the Soviet Union other than Finland, namely Poland, the Balkans and Turkey, the Soviet Government must beware of too much haste, as it would entail the danger those countries consolidating their defenses and strengthening their resistance.

(3) Roosevelt sought Premier Stalin's effective cooperation for relieving the internal political crisis in the United States and Britain by dissolving the International Communist organization, namely, the International Communist Party, at least in official formula.

(4) In return for this action, Roosevelt would recognize the Soviet Union's free hand in Europe.

Hampered by U-Boats

It appears that in the same message Roosevelt reaffirmed that the anti-Axis camp was continuing preparations for the formation of a second front in Europe but pointed out that for the commencement of any effective offensive, powerful forces must be massed for the purpose, which the intensified German submarine warfare was seriously hampering.

U.S. ACT TO LIFT BAN ON IMMIGRATION HIT

Tai Tso Sees in American Action Attempt to Deceive Chinese People

Domei

NANKING, May 22.—The much-rumored abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act by the Washington Government is a trick to deceive the Chinese people into continuing to act as cat's paw for Britain and America, said Tai Tso, Director of the Bureau for Overseas Chinese of the Foreign Office.

Referring to the traditional contempt which the United States people have entertained for all Asiatics, Tai stated that the Washington Government has enforced the iron policy of restricting the entry of Chinese into the United States and ousting Chinese labor.

"And it's ridiculous that a member of the U.S. House of Representatives suddenly has submitted a proposal for the unrestricted entry of Chinese into the United States," Tai declared, "It is plain that it is a foxy American trick to deceive the Chinese masses."

Commenting that a larger number successful Chinese emigrants reside in the South Seas region and that the number of Chinese emigrants in the United States is insignificant, Tai stated that Chinese in America are engaged in low-class occupations, such as laundrymen or cooks, while Chinese in the Southern Regions mostly are big businessmen or proprieters of bigger industrial enterprises.

"Chinese in the United States more or less hold little regard for China while Chinese in the Southern Regions are very closely bound to their homeland," Tai continued, "The United States may remove the ban on the entry of Chinese but with China so far from the United States, Chinese won't be able to go all the way to find jobs in America."

Tai branded the United States proposed removal of the immigration ban as a tricky bait to lure Chungking and the people under its administration into making further bloody sacrifices for the Democracies.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND SET IN HONOR OF NAVY HERO

Decided by Niigata Association To Aid Boys Who Wish to Enter Naval Force

The animosity of the Japanese toward the enemy, which has increased greatly by the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the people's determination to produce a second and a third admiral as great as the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, found its expression in the founding of the Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Scholarship Fund by the Association of People From Niigata Prefecture, according to the Asahi.

Upon the announcement of the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, the same association headed by Kenkichi Ishiyama, President of the Diamond Publishing Company, held an emergency meeting here on Saturday.

The conferees at that meeting discussed the aforementioned project, and after serious consideration decided to found the Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Scholarship Fund for the purpose of giving financial support to the youths of Niigata Prefecture who desire to enter the Navy.

The decision unanimously agreed upon at the meeting will be immediately made known not only to the members of the association in Japan Proper, but to all those who are now residing outside of Japan.

Remains of Admiral Brought Back Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

shall pay dearly for the death of their revered naval hero.

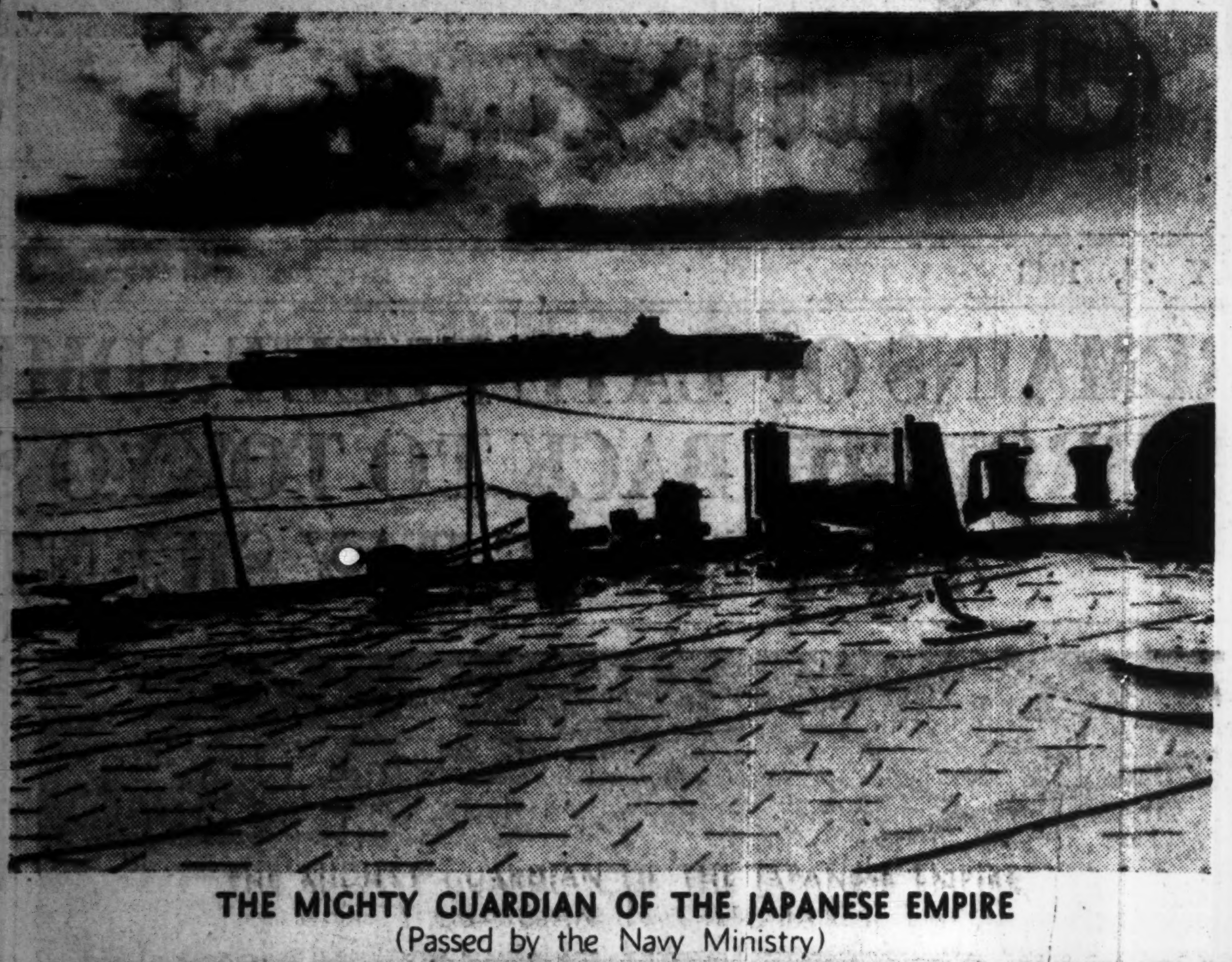
The ashes arrived at the Navy Club at 3 p.m. and they were at once deposited on an altar in a Japanese-style room of the old building of the club in a solemn ceremony performed by the members of the Yamamoto family and leading officers of the Navy. From Sunday night until the eve of the State funeral, vigil will be kept every night. Condolences will be received at the Navy Club after Monday from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Hunan Inhabitants Offer Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

which were kept hidden, it was revealed.

Meanwhile, since the start of the present mopping-up campaigns in the present, the Japanese Army Forces have captured more than 1,000 enemy vessels, thus completely blockading the enemy operation on water, it was further disclosed.



THE MIGHTY GUARDIAN OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

The Past Week in Review

Admiral Yamamoto Dies in Action

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died a gallant death in a plane during an engagement with the enemy while personally directing the general strategic operations on the front line in April, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters on May 21.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique also announced the appointment of Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto has served to inspire each man in the Imperial Navy to greater determination than ever to complete the task for which the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet lived and died. It has stimulated the burning patriotism of the entire Japanese nation to even greater heights and by so doing has made this Empire stronger and more determined than ever to bring the enemy to complete destruction.

Imperial Forces Occupy Maungdaw in Burma

The occupation of Maungdaw, Burma, position of the Anglo-Indian forces, by the Imperial Army Units in the Arakan area on the India-Burma border was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters early last week.

The communique also revealed the composite results obtained by the Japanese Army Units in the campaign from the latter part of December last year till May 10, which included 552 enemy planes either shot down or destroyed aground, 39 vessels sunk or damaged and a large amount of war booty.

The entry of the Japanese Forces into Maungdaw marks the collapse of the last stronghold of the British attempting to invade Burma. The remnants of the Anglo-Indian forces in and around Maungdaw fled in utter confusion before the advance of the Japanese and disappeared toward the west.

Nine Attacks Made on Our Hospital Ships

The Imperial Headquarters early last week announced that seven hospital ships of the Imperial Army were attacked by American planes or submarines since the beginning of the present year to the end of April, while nine attacks were made in all. Of these seven ships, three, namely the Arabia Maru, Ural Maru and the Buenos Aires Maru were damaged, resulting in casualties in dead and wounded.

The enemy countries had previously been notified regarding the names, shapes, tonnages, equipment and other specifications of these ships through the nations representing the Imperial Government's interests.

Meanwhile, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that the Japanese Government has recently lodged a solemn protest with the Governments of the United States and Britain, in view of the repetition of their criminal and wanton attacks on Japanese hospital ships, committed in complete disregard of not only international law, but the very principles of humanity.

38 Foe Planes Shot Down Over Russell Island

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific, Imperial Navy Air Units shot down 38 enemy fighter planes in a fierce aerial combat over the Russell Islands on May 13. More than 40 enemy planes challenged the Japanese fighters. However, the Japanese airmen, despite their inferior numerical strength, accounted for 34 Grummans, one P-38, and three P-39s, making at a total of 38 enemy machines shot down.

The Imperial Navy Air Units also inflicted heavy damages on the enemy's military establishments at Merauke, New Guinea and on Guadalcanal Island, in raids on May 11 and 13, respectively.

General Pang Joins Nanking

General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps and the most important military leader of the Chungking forces operating in North China, with more than 70,000 troops under him, including the forces of Sun Tien-ying, has cast his lot with the National Government of China for the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

In this connection, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, issued a statement on May 17 as follows:

"In the three years since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, many officers and men have pledged allegiance to the National Government. General Pang Ping-hsun has no doubt been influenced by the great moral strength of President Wang Ching-wei and at the same time, he has acted in accordance with his conscience as a soldier of the Revolution in true appreciation of the principles of the National Government. His action is exemplary and merits the admiration of the Chinese people."

China, France Conclude Pact on Concessions

The formal signing of the detailed arrangements for the carrying out of the retrocession of the exclusive French Concessions in China was concluded on May 18 at the Foreign Office in Nanking in the presence of Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi and French Embassy Counsellor, R Boisseson. The present arrangements include the French Concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton but excludes the French Concession in Shanghai.

The formal conclusion of detailed arrangements is conclusive evidence of the determination of the French authorities to collaborate with Japan and China in the establishment of a New Order in East Asia.

Fascismo Body Is Formed Here

Marking another concrete step forward in the promotion of closer cultural relations between Japan and Italy, the Fascismo Society has been established here by leading friends and students of Italo-Japanese culture.

The new Society, which will function as a sister body of the Societa Amici Dell' Italia, will devote its activities to close, exhaustive studies of the principles and policies of Fascism so that friendly relations between Italy and Japan may be further enhanced through better understanding of national principles.

The creation of the present Society is largely attributable to the encouragement of Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, who, on the eve of his departure for Italy a few months ago, ardently stressed the need of an organ for the study of Fascism as the shortest route to understanding Italy.

Mississippi Flood Seen Unabated

The disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries continues unabated, inundating a vast area of over 2,000,000 acres in the central states of Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. A large number of military factories have been forced to suspend operation. The number of homeless in Indiana and Illinois are estimated to top 22,000. Communications between the eastern states and the Indiana district have been completely severed.

In some places detachments of the army have been dispatched to assist the state militia in a frantic attempt to stem the flood. Levees are crumbling before the fury of the onrushing waters everywhere and at St. Louis, the murky, swirling water has overflowed into the city. At Indianapolis, breaches in the levee have appeared at two places and 3,000 inhabitants have fled to safer locations.

Foe's Cruelty Ires Italians

The underhand war tactics of the anti-Axis strategists have completely roused the indignation of the Italian people, who have been subjected recently to the atrocious raids of enemy airmen who deliberately and indiscriminately bombed various cities in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

As one of the instances of the countless cold-blooded bombings, it was reported that the civilian quarters in the harbor city of Civitavecchia were deliberately blasted by 36 bombing planes of the United States air force. In this ruthless assault, 174 non-combatants were killed and some 300 others seriously wounded.

The Giornale d'Italia strongly flayed the cowardliness of the enemy airmen and the abnormal psychologies of the anti-Axis strategists.

ENVOY TANI PRAYS AT SHANGHAI SHRINE

Pays Courtesy Call on Commander of Japanese Army Unit and Tajiri

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 22.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, who arrived here yesterday, worshipped this morning at the Shanghai Shrine, at the Naval Monument and at the Naval Cemetary in the Hakko-En Park.

Later, the Japanese Ambassador paid a courtesy call on the Commander of the Japanese Army Force in Shanghai and paid an official visit at the Army Monument in Tachangchen.

From the Army Monument, Ambassador Tani proceeded to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai where he made an instructive address to staff members of the office.

At 5 o'clock, the Ambassador was the guest of honor at a tea party given by Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister stationed in Shanghai, at the Astor House.

In the evening, the Japanese Ambassador was the host at a dinner given in honor of Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, and Japanese Army, Navy and civilian leaders in the port city at the Astor House.

Red International Will Be Dissolved, Says Moscow Radio

(Continued From Page 1)

to a free hand in Europe. The United States and Britain are no longer hesitating to offer all Europe to Stalin as the Soviet sphere of influence. Their intention is to give Europe over not so much to Communism as to the Russians under Stalin the representative of the Soviet Empire. The various nations which are fighting for the security of Europe and for the construction of a new order against Communism, however, will not be influenced in the least by Stalin's present move. They will continue to fight against Communism, no matter in what new forms it should extend its insidious influence."

Siegfried Horn, diplomatic commentator of D.N.B., reports another Domei dispatch from Berlin, remarked on receipt of the Moscow information:

"The proposal to dissolve the International Communist Party is the biggest propaganda move that has ever been made by Premier Stalin to date. It indeed is a major political offensive. So far as the Communist side of the question is concerned, however, if the international character of the Communist Party is eliminated, it will lose its raison d'etre. Premier Stalin will thereby step off from his position of leadership over the international machinery and will now proclaim the national existence of the Soviet Union. His present action can be regarded as influenced by the note which Roosevelt's special envoy Davis handed to him. Roosevelt, in this note, may well have urged Premier Stalin to camouflage the international character of Bolshevism. By dissolving the International Communist Party, in other words, Premier Stalin is plotting to achieve the nationalistic ambition of the Soviet Union and to place all Europe under Soviet rule."

A London dispatch relayed from Lisbon to Domei says that the dissolution proposal at Moscow created a sensation in the British capital and various observations are being made in regard to the motive. It is generally supposed there that the Soviet Union has aimed at the strengthening of ties with the anti-Axis nations.

A New York dispatch relayed from Lisbon to Domei reports that Earl Browder, chief secretary of the American Communist Party, commented that as the American Communist Party had seceded from the International Communist Party three years ago the present proposal did not affect it in any way but it intended to follow the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the international organization. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Ambassador Lord Halifax are said to have met Saturday morning to discuss the dissolution issue.

In neutral circles at Lisbon the following view is said to be taken on the question:

(1) The Soviet Union was motivated by a desire to gain the sympathy of the anti-Axis camp in view of the friction caused over the Soviet-Polish dispute and inasmuch as the Soviet expect a major German offensive in the summer. They are also anxious that a second front should be formed by the Anglo-American forces as speedily as possible.

(2) The step was taken to undermine the influence of the Isolationists in America who were urging separate peace with Germany by emphasizing the Bolshevik menace.

(3) The fact that the Executive Committee of the Comintern frankly admits that the dissolution is to be effected "in view of the various circumstances attending the current war" shows the Soviets were motivated by a desire to remove the "Bolshevik menace to Europe."

(4) The Communist parties of various nations would be free to act even after the dissolution of the Comintern, so that the mere resolution to dissolve the international organization did not materially affect the world bolshevization movement of the Soviet Union. It is clear that the Soviets will continue to pull the strings behind the communist parties of those nations which tolerate their existence.

Relentless Push of Nippon Units Into Buthidaung, Maungdaw Told

By Fumio Fujiwara and Masao Iwasaki

Domei

MAUNGDAW, Southern Burma-India Border, May 22.—Today amidst the fast settling smoke and dust of the battle in Maungdaw, we are able to dispatch the following description of the Japanese operations which swept away the British force in Maungdaw as well as in Buthidaung.

After defeating the enemy at the three points of Kyauktaw, Htegwe, and Indin, north of Akyab, at the beginning of the Arakan campaign, the Imperial troops immediately carried out an offensive operation on Buthidaung and Maungdaw on the upper reaches of the Mayu River and west of the Mayu Ranges.

Three columns advanced northward and attacked the enemy force consisting of three divisions stationed in the Buthidaung area, while a branch unit of the column which advanced northward along the Mayu Ranges occupied the 515 meter height situated between Buthidaung and Maungdaw by April 28. The Japanese engineering units blew up the bridge and thereby cut off the retreating route of the enemy.

Meanwhile, one unit launched a surprise night assault against the enemy position at the 16 meter height, eight kilometers southwest of Buthidaung, on May 5. The Japanese vanguard of the unit stormed into the town of Buthidaung at dawn May 8 from the 162 meter height northwest of Buthidaung. Many enemy motor trucks and other war supplies were captured while the enemy suffered a heavy loss in their men.

The same unit kept on pursuing the routed enemy fleeing Maungdaw and together with another unit, which advanced from their base on the Bengal Bay shore, reduced Maungdaw on the afternoon on May 14 without encountering any resistance from the enemy.

Thus the British-Indian force in the Arakan area were completely defeated and their plan to recover Akyab and reopen the Burma Route to Chungking was frustrated. The enemy forces are now driven out of Burma, and retired to the opposite bank of the Naaf River which forms the Burma-Indian frontier.

We have come and we have seen. Yonder below our very eyes is the Naaf River, the very frontier-line of Burma and India. The Japanese force is now stationed at Maungdaw overlooking the rolling plains of the Bengal State of British India.

Recalling the three month campaign against the British invaders in the Arakan sector, the most difficult part of the fighting was fought by the Japanese force against natural obstacles which were encountered continually during the operations.

The fierce enemy artillery fire, persistent assaults by the enemy tanks and planes are now remembered as merely a part of a fading dream of a distant past.

Many remnants, still in Maungdaw when Japanese forces entered, retreated to the opposite bank of the Mayu River and to Chittagong. Hasty and disorderly enemy retreat was faintly reminiscent of the withdrawal of the British troops during the last days of Singapore.

Most public buildings, including the local Police Office, the Court of Justice, harbor facilities as well as the vast store of munitions, were burnt down by the enemy themselves. The enemy had no time to destroy remaining war-supplies.

Two airfields are found near the town equipped with specially-constructed double-runways of 1,000 meters long and their hangars were built widely apart in fear of the Japanese air-raid.

Few bridges on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Highway were destroyed by the enemy.

The enemy still keep on bombarding the Japanese positions from the far side of the Mayu River.

About eight kilometers from the mouth of the river is the Cypress Sands where late Major-General Tateo Kato crashed himself after a fierce dog-fight with scores of enemy invaders.

The St. Marchins Islands, the extreme southeastern point of the British India are seen as tiny specks on the distant horizon. We have indeed come far.

British Air Expert Killed

Air-Commodore Sir Henry Nigel Norman, foremost British authority on parachute warfare, was killed in an aerial mishap, it was announced by the British Admiralty on Friday, according to a London wire relayed from Stockholm, Domei reports.

U.S. SOLONS REVISE RECIPROCITY TREATY

Amendment Provides That Congress May Abrogate Pact Six Months After War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 21.—The U.S. Senate Finance Committee revised the bill for extending the terms of Reciprocal Trade Law, at its session yesterday and added to the original draft a provision that the Congress may abrogate trade agreements concluded with other countries according to the Reciprocal Trade Law, six months after the conclusion of the war.

This amendment was passed, despite the desperate opposition of the Government. Bitterly criticising the amendment, Secretary of State Cordell Hull remarked as follows:

"The United States concluded 29 trade agreements with different countries according to the provisions of the present Reciprocal Trade Law, but when the amendment proposed by the Senate Finance Committee materializes, it sounds as if the United States is announcing beforehand to the whole world that six months after the conclusion of the war, those agreements may be abrogated. Thus, extreme uneasiness and confusion will be caused in foreign countries respecting the trade policy and also the diplomatic policy of the United States."

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THRONE AID BODIES PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

To Start National Movement With Yamamoto's Spirit As Inspiration

Over the heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the entire nation has expressed a deep regret and renewed the determination to smash the enemy. In order to urge the entire nation to work harder than ever with the loyal spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided to take this opportunity of developing a large-scale national movement according to the Asahi.

A meeting of leaders of all bodies under the control of the Association was held at its Headquarters on Saturday to draw up the draft plans. On the same day, there were also opened a meeting of the General Affairs Committee and a conference of leading officials of the Association.

As a result, the text for telegram was worked out so as to clarify the spiritual formula to serve as the basis for starting the proposed movement and thereby to call in the whole nation to move in this line. These telegrams were dispatched to all the Association's branches and all organizations under its control throughout the country on Saturday, thereby instructing them to initiate the movement immediately.

Text of Telegram

The text of the telegram follows: "With the recent announcement of the heroic death in action of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, we the 100,000,000 subjects of Japan, express our regret from the bottom of our hearts, and at the same time our antipathy against the enemy, the United States and Britain, has been intensified more than ever. It was this Admiral who crushed the United States Pacific Fleet at Hawaii and the British East Asiatic Fleet off Malai at the outset of the War.

"During the subsequent one year and a half, the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, displaying his loyalty, bravery, decisiveness and daring spirit, always stood at the foremost fronts to instruct his men in staging splendid operations. And at last he died a heroic death in the sky of the southern sea.

"This noble spirit and heroic end of the late Fleet-Admiral has intensified our burning resolution to push the war until the enemy have been vanquished.

"We already have a second Admiral Yamamoto in Admiral Mineichi Koga, under whose leadership the martial spirit of the Combined Fleet is now running higher than ever. Our Combined Fleet is now lording it over the Ocean.

"Let's follow the examples of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. Let's pursue the will of this naval hero. We will walk straight along the path of loyalty. We will offer all to the State through our respective vocations and positions, as if we were serving on the battlegrounds.

"We, the 100,000,000 people, will push on for the annihilation of the United States and Britain and for the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by overcoming any difficulties and any obstacles, that the faithful spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto may be left alive."

Meanwhile, at noon on Saturday the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association held a meeting of the Standing Committee, followed by an urgent meeting of the General Affairs Committee. In these meetings, the Political Association authorities had consultations with regard to the way of expressing their deep regret over the heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and of enhancing the fighting spirit of the 100,000,000 people of Japan more than ever.

As a result, it has been decided that in view of its heavy mission as the pivot of the political power, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association should take the lead of the 100,000,000 Japanese people to display the loyal and heroic spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, and that a large-scale national movement should be initiated to stir up the fighting spirit of the whole nation for the annihilation of the Anglo-American forces. A concrete plan to this end is to be worked out at a general meeting scheduled for May 25.

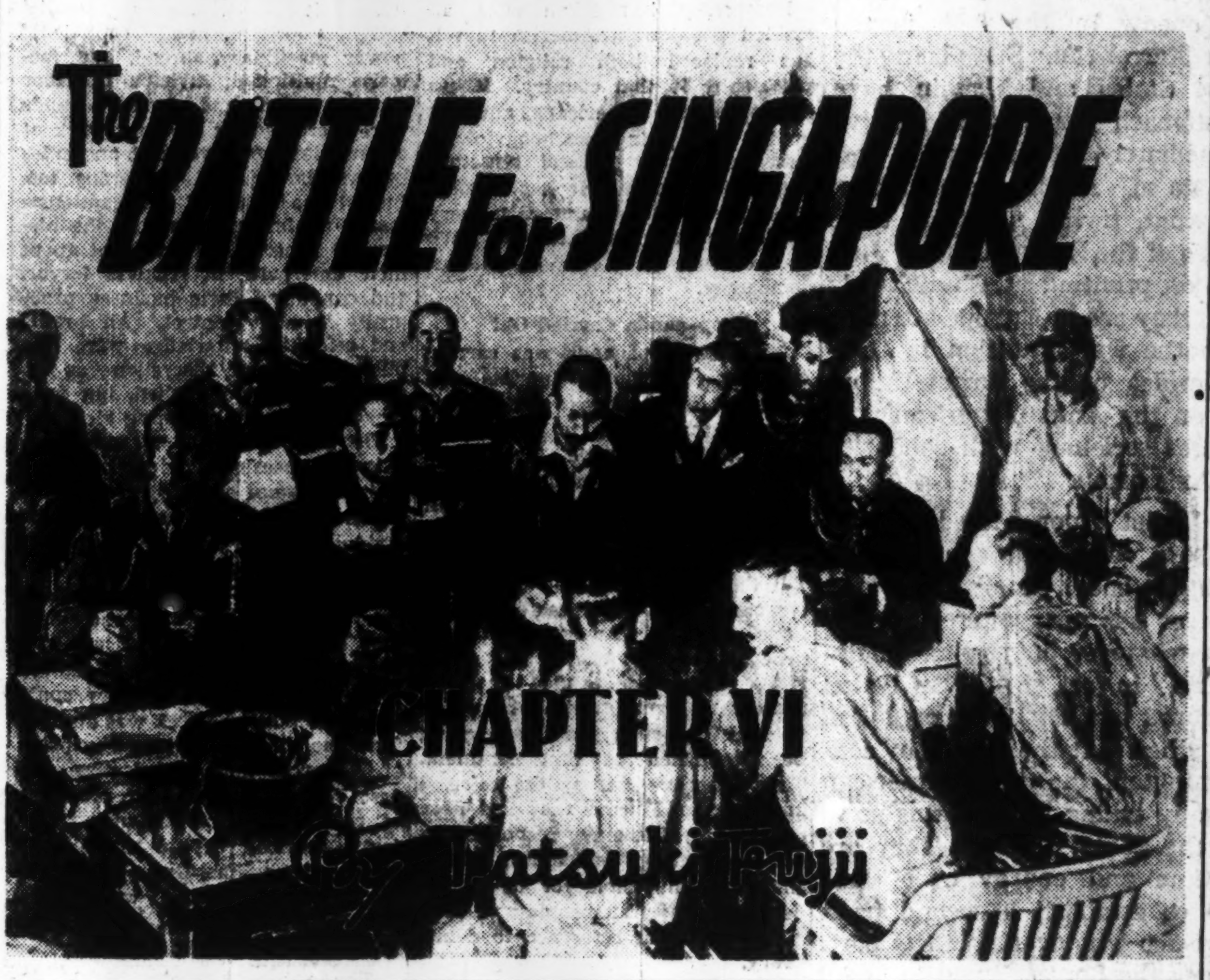
British Navy Not Omnipotent

(Continued From Page 4)

neutral, it cannot protect its ships by force without going to war: and if it goes to war, the appropriate size of its navy will not be measured by the size of its mercantile fleet, but by the power of the fleet of its enemy.

(To be Continued)

Singapore Assignment



It was on February, that the 1,000,000 souls in Singapore, swelled by the influx of fleeing up-country refugees, first heard the distant thunder of Japanese artillery. Singapore was now under siege.

The experiences of the Asiatic civilians of the island, constantly misled by false British propaganda as they braved the continuous barrage and raids, were revealed by a Chinese newspaper colleague upon my return from internment in India.

For nearly two months the people of Singapore had lived in daily terror of air raids—for intrepid Japanese bombers had been over in formations of from 70 to 150 planes to drop their bombs at will over vital British defense positions as anti-aircraft futilely tried to bring them down.

And now as the battle neared, there was a thick pall of smoke in the sky over Singapore for Japanese shells and bombs had set fire to oil dumps and installations. There was a shadow of gloom over the entire populace.

But Sir Shenton Thomas, the British Governor, had declared "Singapore must not, shall not fall" and the people were somewhat reassured. But the advancing Japanese were now concentrating in the southern part of Johore State in the vicinity of Johore Bahru, just across the Strait from Singapore Island. The panic-stricken British forces had retreated across the Causeway and an official communique declared that the $7,000,000 Causeway had been breached.

As Japanese shells screamed across the mile-wide Johore Straits onto the Island, British authorities ordered that the northern coastal section of Singapore should be evacuated. Meanwhile, on February 6th, the last of the British "evacuation ships" had left Singapore, ostensibly bound for an Indian port, and the siege of Singapore was under way.

Under cover of darkness, the gallant Japanese Forces had crossed Johore Strait and by dawn on February 9, the first landing parties had set foot on Singapore island.

With this initial foothold, the Japanese troops swarmed across the Strait at several points. The Causeway was repaired in record time and soon tanks and trucks were rumbling across. Tengah Airdrome was taken and the Timah Heights captured after bitter fighting.

The defending British hastily retreated to a new defense line, as they called it, and still the Nippon Forces pressed on. Overhead, Japanese bombers were concentrating on the waterfront so that no ships could leave with the escaping British. Many warehouses were set ablaze and there were heavy casualties to those attempting to escape. This was on February 10th.

Singapore streets were in an ugly snarl, choked by pedestrian and vehicular traffic, while here and there were abandoned military trucks. More bombs and shells fell and the panic-stricken people were running helter-skelter with the auxiliary medical unable to cope with the mounting casualties. The British, as usual, did not lend a helping hand and the Asiatics were forced to care for their own dead and wounded by themselves.

As the third day of the Battle of Singapore dawned, Asiatic employees went to the offices to find that their British bosses had fled, decamping with the firm's money and not even informing their local staff that they were leaving.

The publisher of the Straits Times and the manager of the Malaya Tribune, bitter business rivals, had jointly chartered a plane to take them to Java and safety.

As one of the former reporters of the Straits Times later recalled, "that morning the staff came to work as usual. We found that Seabridge had fled the night before, taking all the available cash in the safe and leaving newspapers cut to currency size in its place." He added bitterly:

"The rat!"

At any rate, the Asiatic members of the Straits Times, editorial, business and production, conferred, and decided to carry on with the newspaper as long as possible.

At the Malaya Tribune, there was similar consternation. The Jewish manager had also absconded with the cash, leaving a bewildered, sullen staff—but they had no desire to carry on.

Throughout the business section, similar stories were bared—the European "rats" had deserted, leaving their staff to fend as best they could. There was no business in Singapore that day—for it was impossbile. Bombs rained down from formation after formation of Nippon planes that came over. And now there were fires in several sections of the city. There was hardly a ship in port and the few straggling British businessmen were frantically bargaining for sampans to take them across the Malacca Straits to Sumatra.

There was sorrow and bitterness in the hearts of the Singapore people that night as refugees from the outlying sections of the island crowded into the main business section. They had been misled by British propaganda to believe that Singapore was impregnable and here their erstwhile employers had left them in a lurch and the city was wrapped in a pall of smoke—fires were burning everywhere.

Now in all their naked fickleness could be seen the empty words of the British Imperialists. Fearing for their own safety, these absconding employers had deserted, leaving the wives and children of their employees to face death.

As the fourth day dawned, conditions rapidly deteriorated in the main part of the city. Refuse filled the streets, for the sanitation service had been disrupted, and there was no water supply since the main reservoirs had been captured by the Japanese.

Thousands of deserting British troops now added to the confusion in the streets. They were grovelling in the drains, others threw their arms away and broke into warehouses where they ransacked tobacco and liquor stores. Aghast, the Asiatic population looked on as the British troops resorted to bestial cruelty. Homes were robbed, women were attacked—nothing was safe from the hands of the panic-stricken British troops.

There are many stories of heroism and bravery told by the brave people of Singapore who went through the siege of Singapore and watched Britain's Empire go crumbling down.

When the first advancing Japanese troops came through the outskirts, a Eurasian doctor offered food and water to the soldiers. Others helped in carrying supplies, in providing food and water. He told me that even his two womenfolk helped in serving hot food to the Japanese soldiers as they advanced on toward the center of the city.

There was the story of a Shanghai Chinese girl who had formerly worked in a Singapore cabaret, who rallied her girl friends and organized a sewing circle. They had seen the tattered uniforms of the Japanese soldiers and they offered the facilities of their homes so that the tired, hungry soldiers could bathe and rest, and mended their torn clothes.

In sharp contrast to these kind gestures by the peaceful inhabitants of Singapore Island, the inadequacy of the provisions made for the helpless people were bared under duress of battle.

The attap huts that had been so proudly erected by the British Government at a cost of $1,500,000 taken from public funds, so resembled barracks that the people refused to utilize them—for fear of being bombed. Just another British ruse—and many of them were situated in and near open fields which were being used as anti-aircraft batteries and as parking-space for military trucks.

So the poor, helpless masses crowded into the stairways, into basements and even into the filthy deep-drains of Singapore streets.

There were weeping mothers searching for their lost infants, there were crying tots wandering among the corpses of the dead strewn about the streets—chaos and confusion reigned.

Food was scarce. The British had hoarded much of the foodstuffs and there was little to be had. Food-hawkers did not come out into the streets and, save for a fortunate few who had canned food stock, most of them had no food for two or three days.

Old women sat praying as whistling shells dropped round about them, children dug into the debris for a bit of food and the sewerage continued to pile up in the streets.

Still the Nippon troops came on. Rumors now began to float about the desperate population. Some, still clinging to British propaganda, went around saying that the Americans had landed at Penang and that there was a battle to the rear of the attacking Japanese Forces. But more and more British troops crowded into the city, attesting to the fact that the end was not far off.

Fires increased and some had now been burning for several days, casting a ghostly glare on blacked-out Singapore. In the distance could be seen the oil tanks on Pulai Samboe going up in smoke. Silhouettes of British troops could be clearly seen against [illegible] reddening sky.

There was no sleep for the helpless civilians in Singapore at night. With the deafening din of artillery, the constant dread of raids and the noise of crackling flames all about them, people cowed in the streets, in the stairways and in the shelters. This continued for several days as the battle raged in the suburbs.

Then came the dawn of February 15. Somehow there was a different feeling by day—somehow the noise of battle was not so fearsome as at night. And the people began to realize that the end was not far off.

Rumors circulated through the populace—that the British had asked for a surrender. And how happy the people were when an official communique was issued!

The communique read as follows: "The G.O.C., Malaya, has left for Japanese headquarters with certain proposals. It is not yet known what terms will be agreed upon.

"Meanwhile, I am informed by General Headquarters, Fort Canning, that all units will remain in the positions which they occupied this morning."

(Signed) T. S. W. Thomas, Governor 6 p.m. February 15, 1942.

And so Singapore decided to lay down its arms. British tyranny in Singapore was brought to a close through the gallant efforts of the Japanese Forces. Among the Chinese, Eurasian, Indian and Malai people that day, there was a deep feeling of gratitude.

Long afterwards it was learned that in the last days of the Singapore siege, General Sir Archibald Wavell had flown to Singapore. He had inspected the fighting lines and had given glib assurances that reinforcements were on the way. General Wavell promised a counter-offensive on February 15 which would turn the tide. Ironically enough it was on the day of the promised counter-offensive that Lieutenant-General Percival had carried the white flag of surrender to the Ford Plant on Bukit Timah Road and had agreed to unconditional terms of surrender imposed by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of Japanese Forces in Malai.

The following incident serves to give an insight to the mentality of the British troops in the final days of the siege.

It seems that Governor Thomas had personally telephoned the editorial office of the Straits Times asking that his communique regarding the request for surrender be published.

And so the Straits Times as its last gesture published the governor's proclamation declaring that Percival had gone to Lieutenant-General Yamashita to ask for surrender.

No sooner had the newspapers appeared on the streets, than a drunken British Army Captain came bellowing into the office waving a copy of the Straits Times. A private stood alongside with a levelled Tommy gun.

"Who in the hell is the bloody fifth-columnist who published this?" he demanded.

As the bewildered, frightened Asiatic staff sought to explain, the British officer in his drunken madness, took one of them by the arm and threatened to shoot him down.

Fortunately, news came at that moment that the surrender had been signed and the British officer sickly turned away. It was a timely surrender for one Chinese newspaper editor.

After the cloud of smoke had cleared, the people of Singapore began to wonder why Percival had surrendered.

True, Lieutenant-General A. F. Percival, the British Commander-in-Chief, had revealed in his memorandum:

"While considerable efforts have been directed toward the coastal defense of Singapore prior to the current war, no defensive works were undertaken on the northern coast. During the course of the battle, all possible defense facilities were started but when we retreated, the Singapore defenses were far from complete. . . ."

And finally, after his surrender Percival gave the following lame excuse that "the supply of water became very aggravated. On the morning of Sunday, February 15, experts were of the opinion that the supply would last only for a day, so this was the determining factor which caused us to surrender."

But the people of Singapore had seen the real reason in the panic-stricken, beaten British troops that grovelled in the drains, that cluttered up the streets and ransacked the homes. Singapore surrendered because the morale of Percival's men had cracked—they were thoroughly beaten.

It was two days later on February 17 that a crestfallen British Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted to the world over the B.B.C. that Singapore had surrendered.

"I speak to you all under the shadow of a heavy and far-reaching military defeat. It was a British and Imperial defeat. Singapore has fallen."

SPIRIT OF NIPPON'S NAVY

Death-Defying Bravery and Heroism, and Spirit of Self-Sacrifice for Country's Cause Engendered In Our Seamen Through Intense Training

A machine-gun bullet from one of the enemy bombers hits the charge held by leading seaman X X, who was about to reload the gun aboard a certain Japanese warship, in course of an unnamed sea battle in southern waters. The charge catches fire. All around the seaman are piles of charged shells. Should the burning powder explode, the perfectly good vessel would blow up. In order to save the ship, the seaman, without hesitating for a moment and continuing to hold the burning charge, dashes toward the ship's side, jumps into the sea holding the charge and is lost among the angry waves.

This death-defying stand, this bravery and heroism, this spirit of self-sacrifice, this fighting spirit engendered in all seamen of the Japanese Navy through the intense seven-day week training program this is the answer to the question, What is the Navy Spirit of Japan?

Heroism of Sailors

Listen to these accounts of the undauntedness and heroism of the hardy sailors of the Japanese Navy related by Second-Lieutenant X X:

"It is a well-known fact that a navy spirit or a fighting spirit was being cultivated even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia through the intense seven-day week training program as promulgated by the Imperial Japanese Navy.

"Those of us who had been waiting for orders at the front, felt the fighting spirit, that could not be quenched until our arch-enemies the United States and Britain were completely defeated, rising in the breast of every one of us from the moment we heard over the radio the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript immediately after the report on the great surprise attack on Hawaii was broadcast.

Work With Enthusiasm

"Each day we discharged our duties with an indescribable enthusiasm. There were some among us who were at the moment not in the best of health, but since that day they had recovered their health with a remarkable rapidity and had begun to discharge their duties most efficiently. Thus we were filled with a burning spirit that would crush the enemy on sight, and the possession of which we had not dreamed of before the war.

"I had had the opportunity of witnessing many instances of the fighting spirit of our men as the ship to which I was assigned had the honor of taking part in several major sea battles including the Battle off the Coast of Sourabaya. I shall tell of a few instances in which my comrades seemed as if they were the very embodiment of the fighting spirit.

"During an X X Sea Battle, my ship was attacked by more than twenty enemy bombers. In the course of the fighting, a bullet from one of the enemy machine guns struck the charge which was held in the arms of X X (a leading seaman) who was about to reload the gun. The charge immediately caught fire. All around him were piles of charged shells. Should the burning powder explode, the turret beyond dispute, and the whole ship would be blown up, and a perfectly good vessel would be lost in the depths of the South Sea.

Moment of Suspense

"There was a breath-taking moment of suspense for all on board. Then suddenly, quick as a flash the leading seaman dashed toward the gunwale of the ship that was going at full speed and jumped into the sea holding the burning charge and disappeared among the angry waves. I am sure that there was no time for thought in order to save the ship. I have no doubt that the Navy Spirit which had been cultivated through long training had become the highest and the most majestic inspiration in a flash of a moment and made him act just so without the slightest hesitation.

"It was during another of those fierce battles that my ship faced a grave crisis of being blown up in two when we were attacked by a swarm of enemy planes and the powder magazine began to smoke. At this instant an X X seaman, who was not posted there as a member of the fire squad, rushed to the scene with a fire extinguisher. Crawling into the narrow hold where the powder was smoking, he put out the fire, completely disregarding the burns he received from the chemicals splashing all over his body.

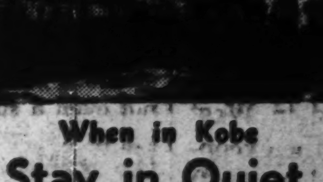
"Such presence of mind and such courage can never be acquired through easy training. An act so appropriate to the situation can only be performed when one is in possession of a great spirit that transcends life and death and which elevates one to share the destiny of his fatherland.

Another Instance

"Then there is another instance of the Navy Spirit at work. In a certain battle, an X X seaman received a severe wound in his right leg. His leg was all but blown off and was hanging on to the trunk by the bare strength of a piece of skin. 'Sir, I feel as if one of my legs has become light. Please sew it on to the trunk for me. I must be in my position in a minute,' he said to the naval surgeon who was nearby. He was losing an enormous amount of blood, but never did he mind his wound or complain of the suffering until death overtook him. He simply continued to murmur, 'I shall be in my position. I shall be in my position.'

"When I saw this heart-rending scene, I was greatly impressed with the nobility of the seaman's behavior, and I thought that here was a man who has become a god even before his soul has left his body.

"Now I believe that these men of the Japanese Navy were able to gain such glorious results in each of the naval encounters because the Navy Spirit was brimming over in the breast of each man, because each man was intensely conscious of the fact that the destiny of Imperial Japan depended upon the outcome of this war, because they had taken the death-defying stand before the enemy onslaught in order to perpetuate the glorious tradition that was handed down from thousands of years ago, and because the spirit of self-effacing loyalty filled the breast of each man.'



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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1943

Mediterranean Prospects

The latest developments of the war situation in North Africa deserve attention in that they are calculated to heighten the anti-Axis hopes for the creation of a second front. Now that the United States and Britain have gained control over West Asia and Africa, it is easy to imagine that their next move will be to try to assume the offensive against the European Continent through the command of the Mediterranean. In the forthcoming fighting in the Mediterranean, however, the anti-Axis forces will surely encounter many grave difficulties, for the Axis strategical structure in the Mediterranean is admittedly very solid.

The nucleus of the Axis strategical structure in the Mediterranean is furnished by the line connecting the mainland of Italy with Sicily, Pantellaria, Tunis and Bizerta. This strategical line has enabled the Axis to divide the Mediterranean and effectually intercept the enemy's route of transportation between Gibraltar and Suez. It must, therefore, be frankly admitted that some disadvantages are bound to accrue to the Axis from the loss of Tunis and Bizerta, but the fact nevertheless remains that the Axis strategical structure in the Mediterranean is still far superior to that of the enemy. In the Western and Central Mediterranean, the line linking Toulon, the most important military base on the Mediterranean coast of France, with Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Pantellaria at once forms a bulwark to protect the European Continent from anti-Axis attacks and constitutes a menace to the enemy's shipping route between Gibraltar and Suez. This strategical line is strongly covered by the mainlands of France and Italy. Particularly favorably situated is the mainland of Italy, from the strategic point of view because of its peculiar topographical position of protruding far into the Mediterranean.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, the Adriatic Sea is now virtually Italy's inland sea in consequence of her occupation of Albania, the island of Crete is under German occupation, and Italy is in occupation of the Dodecanese archipelago. Thanks to this favorable Axis position, not only is the enemy's onslaught rendered difficult in the areas from the Aegean Sea to the Dardanelles but Alexandria, Port Said and Haifa, important British bases in the Eastern Mediterranean for the defense of the Suez Canal, are exposed to a menace. Moreover, the Axis is in a position to attack the enemy shipping routes to Suez and Malta This powerful strategical structure is reinforced by the Axis influence over the Balkans, the major part of which is in Axis hands. It is true that Britain has a strong strategical structure in the Eastern Mediterranean and that her military bases in that area are all efficiently equipped, but it will be next to impossible for the enemy to break through the Axis line of defense.

It must further be noted that, due to the geographical conditions of the area, the air force and the submarine fleet are destined to play the decisive part in the fighting in the Mediterranean. In the comparatively narrow waters of the Mediterranean, shipping routes are of necessity severely restricted, so that air and submarine attacks on shipping are quite easy. For instance, the area about Gibraltar will be a very fruitful hunting ground for Axis submarines in case the enemy sends supplies to North Africa over the route via Gibraltar, as indeed he must since no other course is open to him. Then, whereas all anti-Axis military bases are located in West Asia and on the African coast, with the exception of Malta and Cyprus, Axis bases are built on a number of islands in the Mediterranean. Both in respect of number and in the matter of disposition, the Axis side is decidedly at an advantage. Altogether, the Axis Powers with the aid of their powerful aircraft and submarines are in a position to frustrate the Anglo-American scheme to establish a second front.

It is hardly necessary to say that, in view of the gradual approach of decisive fighting in the Mediterranean, the United States and Britain are watching developments on the Eastern front with deep interest. Similarly, the Soviet Union is evincing considerable interest in the developments of the Mediterranean situation. This is only natural, as the Mediterranean situation and the situation on the Eastern front are so closely interrelated that developments in one do not fail to produce their effects on the other. Thus, it is to be noted that with the Roosevelt--Churchill conference in progress in Washington, the Izvestia and the Pravda are urging the United States and Britain to launch a big offensive against the European Continent. The Soviet Union is obviously planning to extend her counter-offensive in scope to follow up the latest developments in the Mediterranean situation in favor of the anti-Axis side. It is, however, open to doubt whether her allies will act as she desires them to act. As has been pointed out already, the Axis strategical structure in the Mediterranean is very solid, and the United States and Britain will have to be prepared for very heavy sacrifices if they decide to challenge it at all. Major Clement R. Attlee, the British Deputy Prime Minister, in a recent announcement put the British losses in North Africa at 210,000. His estimate may be conservative, but even accepting his figure as correct, it shows that British losses were very heavy. Incomparably heavier, however, would be the losses to be inflicted on the enemy by the Axis in the fighting in the Mediterranean. Such being the case, the United States and Britain have apparently no stomach for taking positive action there immediately, nor will it be possible for them to do so. At the moment they are, as is their wont, trying to attain their end at the sacrifice of the Soviet Union. Just as they are bent on profiting at Chungking's cost in East Asia, they are in Europe attempting to influence the war situation in their favor at the sacrifice of the Soviet Union. This selfishness on the Anglo-American part naturally interferes seriously with solidarity within the anti-Axis camp.

Probably the Soviet Union intends to continue her stubborn resistance against Germany, but in doing so she is simply motivated by consideration of her own interests. She has no intention whatever of serving Anglo-American interests. In fact, the Soviet Union is on her best guard against being exploited by her cunning allies. At their present conference in Washington, the Anglo-American leaders are actually taxing their brains as to how to exploit the Soviet Union. They are wasting their time and energy over their fanciful scheme to establish a second front without any sacrifice whatever on their part. In order to induce the Soviet Union to make heavy sacrifices, however, they must first acquiesce in the Soviet Union's demand, and for them to agree to the Soviet demand is to victimize the small European countries. Such a course will certainly bring down upon them the execration of the various refugee governments. And this will lead to serious splits within the anti-Axis camp.

Altogether, as the Mediterranean situation grows more tense and as the prospects of grave developments on the Eastern front increase, the cross-purpose between the United States and Britain on the one side and the Soviet Union of the other threatens to become intensified, with every likelihood of the growth of antagonism culminating in throwing the anti-Axis camp into an irretrievably hopeless position.

A Year Ago Today

May 24, 1942

Vanguard columns of Japanese Forces which have been advancing along the south bank of the Tungyang River reached this morning a point 10 kilometers southeast of Kinhwa, one of the most important enemy strongholds in Central China. They are now ready to launch a final onslaught against the fortress.

* * *

Unable to resist fierce attacks of Japanese troops, Chungking forces stationed in the Tungyang and Wui regions now are fleeing to a region along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Meanwhile, Chungking's positions constructed at various points in Tungyang and Wui, Chekiang Province, were smashed by fierce bombing conducted by Japanese Army aircraft, assisting the operations of land units.

* * *

The United States is shipping continuously conspicuous bulks of arms and munitions to Brazil but not even a single gun or a rifle to Argentina, aiming at disturbing the balance in armaments of these two countries. The United States has refused to ship commodities to Buenos Aires with the shortage of freighters as an excuse.

* * *

The smashing advance of the Imperial Forces into Yunnan and Chekiang provinces has further tightened the ropes around Chungking's neck, creating a state of utter confusion and dismay among high officials. Close on the heels of an overwhelming victory in the Burma campaign, the Imperial Forces are continuing their sweeping drive in North China, South Hopei and Shunteh regions. To add to the enemy's plight, powerful units of the Japanese Forces are incessantly bombing enemy air bases in the Hunan, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien sectors with overwhelming successes.

TOTAL LOSS OF IDEALS PRESAGES DOWNFALL OF U.S. DEMOCRACY

Roosevelt Rides at Helm of Imperialism Under Cunning Guise of Democratic Aims

By **MONKICHI NAMBA**
(From the Chuo Koron)

The ridiculous claim of the Americans that the twentieth century is their lucky century, and that they will snatch the victory of the century for themselves and make the whole world take to democracy cannot but provoke our contempt for their conceit and over-confidence. This illusion of the Americans is attributed to various causes, their dollar diplomacy, their pleasure seeking habits, universal machine system, doctrine of equality and individualism.

Today the whole American nation is facing a complete revolutionary upheaval, never before witnessed in the annals of her history and her so-called democracy is being dragged well-nigh to ruination. A drastic change is being effected in the meaning of Americanism, as was understood till now. To avert this collapse and prolong this breakdown, imperialism, with Franklin Roosevelt at its helm, is being pushed to the forefront.

Democracy has taken such an exalted position in America that it has replaced both religion and philosophy in that country. It has hypnotized the Americans, and has guided their living and behavior no less than their political structure and social system. It has become their life's outlook and their very ideal, and America seems to have no existence as a nation without democracy.

Propaganda Carried Out

A lot of propaganda was carried on among European tourists and travelers in America during the birth of that nation to impress on them the democratic ideals and characteristics; the American peculiarities, customs and events were all attributed to the democratic spirit that prevailed in the population. Till the outbreak of the Civil War democracy was publicized as the national ideal of America. It was proclaimed everywhere that America's existence depended upon its democratic rule, without which neither happiness nor peace could be established in that continent. They asserted that as the selected emigrants of Europe they had been ordained to the heavy responsibility of propagating democracy. It is therefore impossible for us to discuss the American people and their politics without reference to democracy.

It is, however, important for us to remember that the general principles and meanings underlying democracy are vague. The reasons for the advocacy of democracy by the participants of the French Revolution and the American Revolution were quite different. American democracy, assumed its shape after a long period of struggle to conquer vast territories. Beard pointed out that democracy was not discovered entirely by the Americans, but was partly brought from Europe. Yet it was the practical, individual and social experience of Americans themselves which finally developed into the fundamentals of American democracy.

As to the causes that captured the American fancy for democracy, the following are some of the important ones.

Situated far away from Europe, and containing within itself vast natural resources America was potentially strong enough to grow without European interposition. There was no militaristic state in the neighborhood, and this external security freed its whole manpower to apply itself to developing economic life. Individual freedom and scope of creative talent were allowed to everyone, resulting in a phenomenal growth of agriculture and industry.

Immigrants Mixed Freely

Coming from various nations and not possessing capital or social position, the immigrants found it easy to mix freely among themselves through intermarriages and so on, and formed a cosmopolitan society. Though group interests, industrial magnates, political bosses and railroad kings gradually came into being, as their existence did not become socially important in view of the promise of a great degree of economic and material success to every individual. Having no claim to a previous culture of any one particular type, the Americans began to develop one in their own way.

One other factor which influenced them most was the expansion toward the Pacific Coast. According to Turner, a great migration into the Appalachians began about 1815, and the vast regions up to the Rockies were quickly inhabited by the immigrants in search of fame and fortune. The undeveloped frontier with its virgin soil, untouched forests, mountain minerals and flocks of wild animals proved too great a temptation to resist. All this was theirs only for the taking. By 1890 they had reached the Pacific Coast.

This movement was by no means initiated by sublime thoughts of creating a nation, but was purely individualistic and economic in character, resting solely on the satisfaction of personal greed and lust, and to gather farms, forest and money. Nevertheless, it gave the Americans a way of life characteristic of their own. Freedom and quality, national law and protection were utilized only to the extent of satisfying the new greed. It came to be called liberalism. But in actual practice individualism and equal opportunity in life, more than freedom of speech or the right to assemble, were allowed. Rugged individualism with very little responsibility, dubbed as American spirit, became the universal character of the Americans.

Capitalism Entered

The westward movement having finally ceased when the Pacific Coast was reached, the land enterprise changed into a capitalistic venture. Industrial expansion was the result. Railroad companies with enormous capitals were started which bought land whethey they utilized it or not. Lively industrial activities began, and capitalistic power machinery spread, and factories multiplied; division of labor was planned, and factory hands were increased. A vast net-work of communications developed, and cities became larger and numerous too. Indeed the work of the capitalists marks an important era in the history of America. They went about their enterprise in reckless fervor, and conducted their business practically without control. All brains and scientific knowledge were mobilized without discretion as to where they were applied, but with the only aim of becoming rich.

The country which was once agricultural became industrial, and social life once centered around the farms moved into the cities. Individualism formed on self-sufficiency through agriculture gave way to individualism based on capitalistic enterprises. But soon it was found that the immense capital and the various products manufactured were more than the country could consume. While a check was applied, for some time, on further expansion of resources and manufacture, the first World War brought prospects of resumption and expansion. In fact, American capital made rapid advance after the Great War, and America became the world's industrial and financial center, and an unrivalled creditor country.

The subsequent world-wide depression however, brought adverse conditions, resulting in shrunken markets and unemployment. This gave rise to the New Deal policy. But, the latter did not prove adequate enough for releasing the abundant capital stored in the country. There was therefore a cry for new markets. Under the pretty name of democracy, America's traditional imperialism, exploitation and acquisitive tendencies began to stretch their greedy hands unrestrained to undeveloped regions of the world. This was a new form of imperialism, which meant nothing less than world control. Conant, in defining it, stated that it aimed at not merely outlets for enormous capital, but also the domination of the whole world.

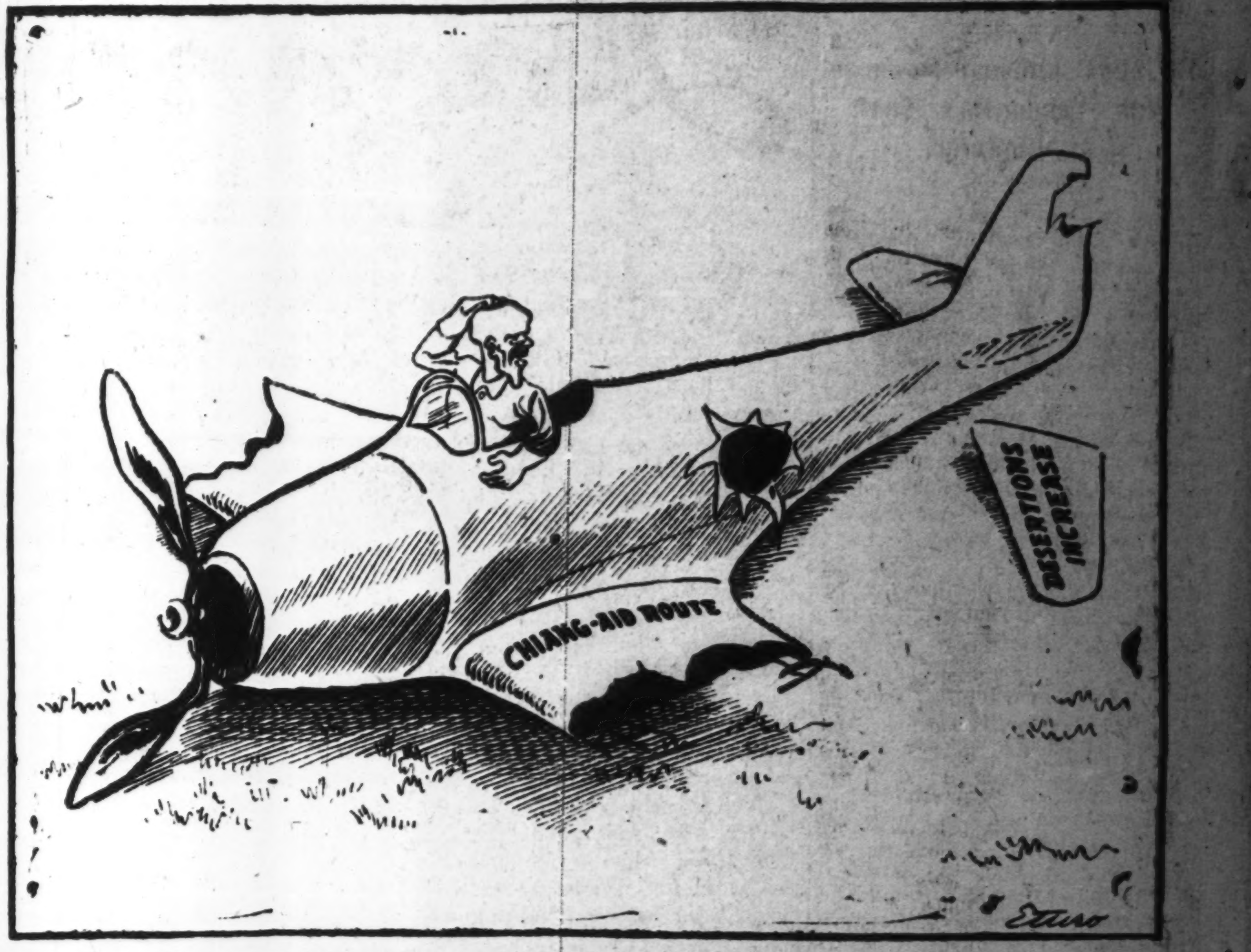
Altered Foreign Policies

This fact completely altered America's foreign policies. The Monroe Doctrine took on a new meaning; the isolation policy was thrown overboard. Behind the shield of democracy America stretched out her hands toward China, Central America and South America, and even Europe. While she nagged at nations that sat on the fence, she directed positive threats and challenges against Japan which was intent or stabilizing Greater East Asia. America challenged Germany too. Mixed up inextricably in world affairs, there was no turning back. She was forced to go on with what she once started.

With the creation of a wartime machinery America has today expanded the President's powers to an incredible extent. American democracy has thus lost all its lofty ideals and is now going to the other extremity, surely causing a revolution in the general American life.

Lest the new generation might laugh at the whole thing, much propaganda is being released to cover democracy from its growing senility. But the noise and bombast are only increasing doubts and fears in the minds of average Americans.

Liberalism having failed to concentrate power in the hands of a controlling few, it has been thrown overboard; and it is no more the propelling force of American democracy. But yet there are empty shouts raised in America in the name of democracy, liberty, international justice, equality and morality. Before long the people of the world will surely find out the hollowness of this shout. American concentration of its manpower and its resources to fight this war is being done on the strength of its past successes in deception.


He's Down for Good

REVIEW EXPOSES OMNIPOTENCE OF BRITISH NAVY AS MERE MYTH

Britain's Infinitesimal Efforts to Protect Trade or Enforce Peace Belied Term 'Pax Britannica'

By **THOMAS BATY**
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part I

Thomas Baty (D. CL., Oxford; LL. D., Cambridge) has been for seventeen years legal adviser to the Foreign Office, Tokyo. First called to the bar in 1898, he has been for thirty years a member of the Japan Society (London), and is an associate member of the International Law Association. As a maritime lawyer, he has devoted considerable attention during the past half a century to naval developments. He has published numerous works on international law, of which The Canons of International Law is the latest.

There is a phrase—derived, one supposes, from the writings of Admiral Mahan—which seems to have obtained a certain currency among publicists to denote the state of international affairs prior to the present century:—namely the term, Pax Britannica. A more misleading phrase was never coined.

The implication is that during the nineteenth century an overwhelming superiority on the part of the British fleet, wisely concentrated in home waters, at the exits of the Baltic and Mediterranean, secured peace throughout the world. Writers go further than that. The authors of a very recent work—Toward a New Order of Sea Power (H. & M. Sprout)—propound Mahan's doctrine that the fleet and finance together enabled Britain to exercise throughout the world a sway approximating to sovereignty, though never being "quite" sovereign; and that Britain thereby gave to all the world "a fair assurance of uninterrupted trade," whilst she was at peace with them. The purpose of the present article is to show how entirely unsupported this is by facts: how little Britain protected trade or enforced peace.

The term Pax Britannica seems to have been coined in imitation of the old classical tag Pax Romana. But Pax Romana meant a peace enforced by the sword on subject peoples. Certainly there was peace within the Roman Empire—and only savages and unknown lands outside it. But that was because the Roman soldier was everywhere—from Chester to Jerusalem. The "sovereignty" of Rome was universally acknowledged, and the Pax Romana followed as a logical necessity. A sovereign does not allow his subjects to destroy each other. There was no Pax Romana when the substance became a shadow and the Roman soldiers were recalled from Tyre and Tagus.

What "Approached" Sovereignty?

What was there in the nineteenth century that "approached" sovereignty abroad on the part of Britain? Was she approximately "sovereign" of Russia, and did she stop Czar Nicholas I in 1829 from dictating the Peace of Adrianople? Did Czar Nicholas take any notice of her loud protests in 1830 and 1863 against his treatment of Poland? Was she "approximately sovereign" of Austria? and did Austria accommodate herself to British views in 1849 in Hungary or in Italy? Was she "approximately sovereign" in France? and could she prevent Charles X from being replaced by Louis Philippe, and Louis Philippe by Louis Napoleon, and Louis Napoleon by Adolphe Thiers?

Could Canning prevent Louis XVIII from invading Spain, seventeen years after Trafalgar? Was England "approximately sovereign" of Spain and Portugal? Could she prop up Joao, Isabella, Amadeus on their thrones? Was she "approximately sovereign" of Turkey, whose Sultan she lectured unweariedly from Stratford's time to Salisbury's without the slightest effect? Was she "approximately sovereign" of Prussia? and did her sovereignty enable her to stop the Prusso-Austrian, the Prusso-Danish and the Franco-German Wars? Was she "approximately sovereign" of Argentina? Did or did not President Rosas defy her there for ten years? Could she even stop the revolt of Belgium from Holland—that Kingdom of the Netherlands which was her own cherished creation as a barrier to French ambitions? Could she stop the United States from abolishing a Queen in Hawaii or from seizing Texas from Mexico? or Louis Philippe from bullying Portugal, or from concluding his "Spanish marriages?"

We know she could not,—and that she had the greatest difficulty in getting a sulphur monopoly recognized by the King of Sicily, and a small compensation for a British naval officer molested in Brazil. Combined with France and Spain she failed to secure her desires in distracted Mexico in 1858. She failed to prevent Chile from bombarding Peruvian ports in 1879 or Spain from bombarding Valparaiso in 1866, or France from invading Thai in 1894.

Was this "approximately sovereign" Power, finally, able to impose on the rest of Europe her own ideas concerning slavery and the slave-trade? Since her own abolition of slavery, slave-grown sugar had ruined her West Indian colonies, and Britain, with a covert eye to business and sugar, was never tired of begging other nations to abolish the traffic and the institution. But they listened to her humanitarian wails with civil scepticism, and took their own course in the matter. It was not the "approximate sovereignty" of England, but the general progress of humane ideas that brought about a change. Again, was Britain able to secure the abolition of contraband at the Hague in 1907?

Possessed Some Influence

There is no need to labor the point. Europe went its way without any extraordinary regard to Britain. That country was not without its due weight in the affairs of the world. But it was by no means a preponderant weight. No doubt the fleet counted for a good deal. But it did not make Britain approach a sovereignty over the inhabited world—nor anything like it.

Equally absurd is the proposition that finance and the fleet offered the peoples of the world "a fair assurance of uninterrupted trade as long as Great Britain was at peace with them." How in the world was Great Britain going to assure them their uninterrupted trade if she happened to be at war with someone, and bent on interrupting it? She was in fact at war, at various times, with France, with the United States, with Russia, with Persia, with China, with Burma, and with the South African Republic,—and the first thing she did on each occasion whenever possible was to institute measures of blockade and contraband which were directly levelled against the continued trade of countries with which she was at peace. She slily embraced the startling American doctrine of "intention" (1862), according to which all ports became dangerous ports and all goods became contraband. By the end of the century she was virtually blockading the Portuguese harbor of Lorenzo Marquez on the theory of an "intention" to send goods on to her inland enemies, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. What convincing examples of affording "a fair assurance of uninterrupted trade" to countries with which she chose to be at peace!

And when it was some other country which happened to be at war, did Great Britain exert herself to secure, for herself and the rest of the peaceful world any "fair assurance of uninterrupted commerce?" Of course not: she knew too well the value of upholding belligerent Powers. She made no serious attempt to check the American doctrine, just alluded to, which has ended in the complete abolition of neutral immunities: and on no occasion did she endeavor to secure for herself or others any assurance of uninterrupted commerce with a belligerent. She respected blockades—even the paper blockade established by the American Federals in 1861. She recognized the legitimacy of the seizure of contraband—even making no effective protest against the seizure of innocent rice for China by the French in 1884.

Belligerent rights were fully accepted by Britain—naturally, because she did not want to take any steps which might be quoted against her at a time when she might be a belligerent. In this she was more honest than the United States. The latter, in discovering fine distinctions, has little scruple which enables her to declare that to be right today which she proclaimed to be wrong yesterday. Anyhow, there was no guarantee by Britain of "a fair assurance of uninterrupted trade" when there was a war on, whether she was a party to it or not. She did not even "afford a fair assurance of uninterrupted trade" when the interruption was threatened by her enemies.

Privateers Swarmed

Lord Frederic Hamilton tells us that in 1810 the Caribbean "swarmed with French and Spanish privateers," preying on neutral commerce, so far as the law of contraband and the Berlin and Milan decree enabled them. French depredations on the commerce of the United States were so serious in 1792 that America went practically to war with France. Was this "a fair assurance of uninterrupted trade" on the part of Britain? France, between 1793 and 1813, captured 10,871 British vessels. If Britain lost 1,000 ships a year of her own, how could she give a fair "assurance of uninterrupted commerce" to other people?

Nor was there a more uncompromising opponent of the exemption of private property from maritime capture than Britain. French and German juridical opinion on the whole was definitely in favor of it.

She saw France in 1870 capture German ships worth a million francs. She saw the Alabama in 1861-63 deal a blow at the shipping trade of the United States from which it was half a century before it recovered. In 1862, she saw her cotton supplies cut off by the Federal blockade of the southern States: an "interruption of commerce" if there ever was one.

In time of war, therefore, the British navy neither afforded nor desired to afford to neutrals or allies any assurance of uninterrupted commerce. And in time of peace there was no need for any such assurance. The useful work of the navy in dealing with a few pirates has been inequified by navalists into a universal dependence of commerce on the British fleet. To such a pitch of absurdity has this been carried that we find an authoritative writer giving currency to the remarkable observation that—"Germany had expanded her industries and her imports and exports under the shield of the British navy!" It is fashionable to say that a nation with a large mercantile marine requires a large navy for its protection. But in peacetime or as a

(Continued on Page 3)

The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times
Evening

Home, Office, Workshop— Battlefields All, for Victory

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Princess Chichibu Inspects Wartime Life in Shizuoka

At the gracious request of Her Majesty the Empress, Her Imperial Highness Princess Chichibu was pleased to make a tour of four days, May 20 to 23, through Shizuoka Prefecture for the purpose of inspecting the actual condition of the people under the war time structure, particularly, the activities of women on the home front.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Chichibu arrived at Shizuoka Station on May 20 at 10:48 a.m., whence Her Highness proceeded to the Prefectural Building and was pleased to receive in audience the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture and other prominent persons. Her Highness was also pleased to hear reports on the activities of women in the rural districts by representatives of three women's organizations in the prefecture.

Her Highness's inspection itinerary for the first day included visits to the Shizuoka Welfare Group, the Patriotic Mothers' Dormitory, Prefectural Patron Shrine and the Shimizu factory of Shizuoka Cannery Company.

On the second day, Her Highness arrived at Kakegawa Station at 10:50 a.m. and proceeded to Prefectural Straw Bag Association where Her Highness was pleased to watch with keen interest the women workers intent on bag sewing.

The model village Sakuragimura in Ogasa-gun was honored with the presence of Her Highness in the afternoon. Then proceeding to Hamamatsu by motor-car, Her Highness graciously inspected the city's community kitchen, the vocational training center and was pleased to view the anti-air-raid drills of the neighborhood defense corps of the Itaya district of Hamamatsu City.

The Gozenzaki-mura National School in Haibara-gun was honored by Her Highness's visit on the third day, and Her Highness was gracious enough to view the air raid defense drills, special calisthenics and the flag signalling exercises of the students. Also the drag net operations on Sagara beach and the tea picking at Makinohara were observed with great interest by Her Highness. At Kanetani Station Her Highness most graciously conferred words of encouragement to Shigeitsu Kodera and his sister of Kamigawane-mura, Haibara-gun, recipients of the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture award in connection with increased production of charcoal.

The fourth day included a visit to the nursery at Haramachi and inspections of Okawa Screw Factory, Ishibashi Spinning Factory and the Kyoritsu Marine Products Company at Numazu.

Press Comments

Monday, May 24

ASAHI—Concentrate Total Power

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Enemy's Nerve War Fails

Concentrate Total Power

ASAHI—The heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, at the front has clearly impressed the 100,000,000 people with the seriousness of the war situation. The decisive battle is not restricted to the Southern front alone. The American forces which attacked Attu Island in their southward operations in the Aleutians are not negligible, nor is the pressure of the Anglo-American military forces designing to cross the Indo-Burmese border to be taken lightly.

In parallel with the fighting areas in East Asia, the battle-fronts in Europe are also assuming greater importance moment by moment. Germany and the Soviet Union are mobilizing the last ounce of their fighting strength, and a very delicate situation is prevailing regarding the battles of defense and offense for the development of the Anglo-American second front and the Italo-German campaign to destroy the transportation lines. It is safe to say that the entire world war situation is now facing a very important moment. Then, in what condition is our decisive-war structure at this momentous period?

As is commonly known, the wartime life in our country, taken as a whole, is still on a considerably high level. There is still left some room for further levelling and elimination of waste. For instance, if we look at our clothing alone, we find that each home has clothing to last three or five years and yet not only clothing necessary for daily wear but also clothing for taste and decorative purposes are also being supplied. The amusement facilities present little differences from peacetime.

We need not interpret this defect as a pessimistic factor, for by correcting this weakness can we acquire a huge fighting power at one stroke. Then, what is the method of correcting this defect so as to display the maximum fighting power?

First, our people, irrespective of whether they be fighting men, Government officials and private citizens, and the rich and poor alike, should strengthen their unity. The method of this unification should be to acquaint each member of the nation with the serious situation of the State as it is. There is no other way. The critical situation confronting the State should not be mentioned as a mere adjective. The people should be thoroughly caused to appreciate it.

Second, on the basis of the determination and morale thus acquired, all the obstacles blocking maximum display of fighting power should be removed. For this purpose, we need a structure in which all the classes of the people as one body can endure the sacrifices of war. This does not mean equal burdens, however. This means that the people of all classes make their utmost sacrifices and offer their best contributions with the interests of the State at heart.

Third, we should renovate our mental attitude toward propaganda directed at the enemy and neutral countries. Heretofore, our country has been excessively apprehensive that further reduction of the level of our national life would be interpreted abroad as a deadlock in national power. However, the United States and Britain consider the Europe-first principle as their supreme strategy, and as regards this country, they are giving it "time." What they fear most is our effective use of this "time." If we carry out levelling of our national life to the minimum extent and extend our national power with the economic power thus acquired, it will give them the utmost menace and worry.

The situation is serious, we reiterate here. Let us push our display of total power without the slightest compromise and hesitation and that immediately.

Enemy's Nerve War Fails

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Look at the map and you will see that Italy, protruding into the Mediterranean in the shape of a boot with its tip separated from Tunisia by a narrow strip of water near Sicily, is so situated that with the conclusion of the North African campaign it is very likely that the anti-Axis camp should be seeking a chance of making Italy an objective of their next campaigning. In fact, the air raiding of the various cities and towns of Italy by the Anglo-American air units have become more severe. And the anti-Axis side is propagandizing this as the first stage of their general offensive against Italy. Putting aside for a moment the question whether or not this is merely a bluff, it should be considered that an Anglo-American invasion of the continent of

(Continued on Page 2)

MacArthur May Fight Roosevelt In Coming Presidential Election

There is a political movement afoot in the United States to push General Douglas MacArthur, the American General who fled to Australia after being beaten so miserably in the Philippines, into the presidential election as Republican candidate, according to a Lisbon May 21 dispatch to Domei.

In this connection, the British paper Daily Mail on May 14 carried the following report from New York:

"The influential Republican Senator Arthur Vandenburg, has already started a secret political movement to push MacArthur into the coming Presidential election as the Republican candidate. It is his opinion that no other Republican candidate than MacArthur will be able to defeat Roosevelt.

"Vandenburg also pointed out that in past wars America has usually had military men at the head of the government and that about the only exception was Wilson at the time of the First World War.

"He then declared that Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Grant, and Theodore Roosevelt were among the military men who were the American presidents in the past.

Chittagong Raid Nets 34 Planes

U.S. HAND SEEN BEHIND ACTION BY RED PARTY

Roosevelt Influence Noted by Berlin-- Termed as Camouflage

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 22.—The spokesman of the Reich Foreign Office today expressed the views of the German Government on the declaration of the International Communist Party regarding its dissolution, in which the German spokesman declared that the action is nothing but an attempt to camouflage the plot of world revolution by the Communists and that accordingly, the present action by the Soviet Union does not in the least affect the anti-Comintern Pact and the anti-Communist stand of the Axis countries taking part in the pact.

A point worthy of notice in the views expressed by the German spokesman is that Premier Josef Stalin determined to disband the International Communist Party as a result of the personal message recently sent to him by Roosevelt and also as a result of the present Anglo-American conference in Washington.

Marks New Epoch

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MOSCOW, May 22.—The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Communist Party for the dissolution of the party marks a new epoch in the history of the movement of the Third International established by Lenin.

Immediately after the commencement of the Reich-Soviet War, the Soviet Union entered into a relationship of wholesale cooperation with the United States, Britain and other anti-Axis Powers, and even in the Soviet Union, too, as in the other anti-Axis countries, priority rights were given to the interests of the State and the national movement against the enemy began to be promoted.

As a result, the Communist parties in the anti-Axis countries were caused to swing to the new policy of giving full cooperation to their own governments during the war.

Accordingly, the world labor movements heretofore under the guidance of the Communist Party came to suffer the inevitable fate of undergoing changes, and the International Communist Party has been no exception. In connection with the present resolution, the following three points are considered worthy of special notice:

1. In reviewing the history of the movement of the International Communist Party, the resolution does not put emphasis on the words "Communist Party."
2. The resolution mentions more than once that the International Communist Party has fought for the overthrow of Fascism and National Socialism but has no direct reference to East Asia.
3. The executive committee is asking all the supporters of the International Communist Party to cooperate in the work of overthrowing the Axis Powers and their dependencies.

Wang in Tsuruga

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, accompanied by the Embassy officials, arrived in Tsuruga Saturday morning. Wang visited the military hospital here, donated a sum of money toward the funds for comforting the wounded officers and men.

The Ambassador was the guest of honor, at a luncheon, and later entrained here for Fukui Prefecture, states Domei.

Spanish Cabinet Meets

The Spanish Government convened for an important cabinet meeting on Friday at the official residence of the Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco, but the details of the meeting have not been officially announced, according to a Domei dispatch from Madrid. The cabinet meeting is scheduled to be held for a second day, the dispatch added.

Condolences Cabled By Wang Ching-wei On Late Navy Chief

Domei

NANKING, May 23.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, dispatched to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo today the following telegram of condolence on heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. "His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo: The gallant death while in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, should be remembered for all time to come in the hearts of all the peoples of East Asia. The Fleet-Admiral's meritorious services have firmly laid the foundation for the construction of Greater East Asia and have illuminated with radiant hope the future progress of the War of Greater East Asia. The Fleet-Admiral's death has roused and inspired the entire people of East Asia to greater efforts and has given a tremendous impetus for the successful consummation of the objective of the war. I, hereby, most humbly offer my profound condolences.

Wang Ching-wei."

ANTI-AXIS MEET IN FINAL STAGE

Churchill, Roosevelt Said Studying Report On New War Strategy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 22.—The Washington Conference is now reportedly nearing its end without yielding much fruit.

According to a Washington telegram received here, President Franklin Roosevelt last Friday night again conferred with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the presence of military leaders of both countries, when they are said to have received preparatory reports on the next anti-Axis strategy in the current war which were submitted by the Anglo-American military leaders. Roosevelt and Churchill are to examine these reports during the week-end, and the final results of the conference are expected to be announced early next week. The announcement will probably be made on the occasion of a joint press interview, but details of the parley are not likely to be revealed.

Meantime, today, Saturday, Churchill also met and talked with William Philipps, Roosevelt's special envoy to India, and General Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces to Chungking.

Moves to Embassy

British Prime Minister Churchill moved from the White House to the British Embassy on Saturday, where he conferred with William Philipps, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India and also Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, reports Domei.

It is reported that at the conference he emphasized the difficulty confronting the anti-Axis

(Continued on Page 2)

Marella to See Harada's Family

For the purpose of inquiring after the health of the family of the Japanese Minister to the Vatican Ken Harada, Archbishop Paolo Marella, Apostalic Delegate to Tokyo, who is now in Osaka, will meet Minister Harada's mother, the Minister's younger brother Tai and Seiichi Kofu, former director of Sumitomo interests and father-in-law to Tai Harada. The interview will take place at 3:00 p.m. today at the Catholic Church at Sanjo, Kawaramachi, Kyoto.

Tani Returns to Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 24.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, who arrived here on May 21 to make courtesy calls on Japanese and Chinese leaders, left for Nanking by air this morning.

NEW LABOR TIFF AT AKRON, OHIO, AFFECTS 52,000

Rubber Plants Hit By Big Walkout-- A.F.L. Fears Lewis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 23.—The workers at rubber manufacturing plants in Akron, Ohio, who went out on strike yesterday, now reach 52,000 in all, according to Akron reports. They are demanding an increase of 3 cents an hour, and that the increase be effective from June, 1942.

The strikers number 18,000 at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, 13,000 at the Goodrich Tire Company, and 18,000 at the Firestone Company.

Workers at other rubber plants are said to have joined the strike.

According to the New York Times, some of the strikers at the Chrysler plant have returned to work, but 18,000 workers are still out. At the factory, 2,900 workers are not striking, but they are unable to do any work as the supply of parts is suspended.

Strike in Protest

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 22.—Over 1,000 members of the Rubber Workers' Union, affiliated with the C.I.O., employed by the Goodrich Tire Company at Akron, Ohio, went on strike today, it is reported from New York. The strike was declared in protest against the rejection by the National War Labor Board of the demand for increase in hourly wage by 3 cents submitted by the workers of the four greatest rubber manufacturing companies of the United States.

Amalgamation Now Pending

Opinion is divided among members of the American Federation of Labor respecting the proposed amalgamation with the United Mine Workers, according to reports from Washington.

William Green, Chairman of the American Federation of Labor, announced the appointment of a committee to negotiate terms for participation of the United Mine Workers in the Federation. The members of the committee are Daniel Tobin, Chairman of the transportation Workers' Union; Mathew Wall, Chairman of the Photographic Workers Union, and George Harrison, Chairman of the Railway and Steamship Clerk's Union.

The section of the American Federation of Labor opposing the participation of the United Mine Workers fear the danger of the Federation being controlled by John Lewis and his followers in the event of the amalgamation, and believes that in that case Chairman Green will resign to be succeeded by John Lewis.

On the other hand, those approving the proposed participation of the United Mine Workers are led by William Hutchinson, Chairman of the Construction Workers' Union, and they are said to have started a movement to make the American Federation of Labor support the Republican candidate for the next Presidential election, by cooperating with John Lewis.

Catroux Sees De Gaulle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—General Georges Catroux, leader of the de Gaullist faction, arrived in London this morning by air from Algiers, and immediately conferred with General Charles de Gaulle.

Catroux is said to have brought a personal letter from General Henri Giraud for de Gaulle.

The Committee of "Fighting France" will open its meeting tomorrow, and will decide upon a formal reply to the proposal submitted by Giraud.

Archbishop Spellman in Teheran

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 23.—Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York arrived at Teheran today, according to Teheran reports.

Japanese Blast Australia Proper; Chungking Upset by Liangshan Raid

Mainichi

LISBON, May 22.—Japanese Air Units bombed Exmouth Bay on the western coast of Australia, yesterday, the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to Melbourne reports.

Terror Grips Chungking

Chungking and its vicinity were thrown into utter confusion early last Thursday morning, when the Imperial Air Forces made, for the first time this year, a furious raid on Liangshan, a vital enemy stronghold in Szechuwan Province, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

A Chungking correspondent of the New York Times reported the turmoil there in gist as follows:

"When the air-raid alarm suddenly sounded in Chungking at about 7 a.m. on Friday, the whole city was plunged into confusion. Terrified civilians began to scamper for safety.

"Bank workers grabbed valuable documents and fled into the vaults. Young factory workers huddled under narrow eaves for shelter. Vegetable venders were unable to talk or move in their frenzy of terror. Only the stretcher-bearers scurried aimlessly through the deserted streets.

After the lapse of nearly 40 minutes, a meager squadron of the Chungking air forces took to the air, but the Japanese warplanes did not appear."

Axis Heads Felicitate Anniversary of Pact

Domei

BERLIN, May 22.—Messages of felicitation were exchanged between Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini today on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the German-Italian military agreement. The Fuehrer's message to the Italian Premier follows: "On celebrating the fourth anniversary of the German-Italian military agreement, I recollect with sincere sentiment the heroic battle fought by the Italian forces in the present great common war for the liberty and happiness of the German and Italian peoples." The following was the gist of the message sent by Premier Mussolini to the Fuehrer. "On this occasion of celebration, I feel particularly certain of the victory of the Axis nations as well as those nations joining the Tripartite Alliance." Also, messages of congratulation were exchanged between King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and Fuehrer Hitler, and between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Giuseppe Bastianini.

ITALIAN PLANES SINK TWO MORE

Enemy Destroyer, Merchantman Also Receive Direct Hits

Domei

ROME, May 23.—Two enemy vessels, a merchantman and an oil tanker, both of 8,000-ton class, were torpedoed and sunk by the Italian air force off the Tunisian coast, the Italian High Command announced on Sunday in an official communique. Italian bombers also scored direct hits upon an enemy destroyer and a merchantman of 7,000-ton class in the Mediterranean, the communique added.

Meanwhile, it is revealed that anti-Axis planes attacked Sicily Island. In the Agrigents sector of the island, the enemy aircraft killed 17 civilians and seriously wounded 43 others. At Trapani of the same island, eight civilians were killed and 50 wounded. However, it is stated that Italian fighters shot down 26 enemy raiders in air duels.

Brazil Shipping Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 22.—Brazil has lost 24 ships of 107,636 tons, since the beginning of the war, and 873 members of the ships' crews perished, it was announced by the Brazilian Government today, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

Since Brazil's declaration of war upon the Axis nations, approximately 25 per cent of its vessels have been sunk by Axis submarines that literally paralyzed the anti-Axis commercial lanes in the Atlantic with their intensified operations, it was announced by the Brazilian Government on Friday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Rio de Janeiro.

According to the data compiled as of June 30, 1939, there were 305 registered Brazilian ships, aggregating 487,820-tons.

JAPANESE END TAIHANG DRIVE

Good Results Made In Spring Campaign Against China Reds

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANSI FRONT, May 23.—The Japanese Forces on the Shansi front issued the following communique at noon today:

"Our forces have now concluded the Taihang campaign for the spring of 1943. Despite the lengthy fighting which lasted some 60 days, the morale of our forces is high, and all the officers and men are determined more than ever to discharge their heavy responsibilities for attack and maintaining order.

"Should the Chinese Communist army resort to maneuvering again, our forces would be ready to deal them an iron blow at any time and at any place. It is the hope of our Army that the masses in general will trust the measures of the pacification organs of our side and Nanking's administrative organs and not play into the hands of enemy's conspiracy and propaganda.

"The composite war results achieved during the whole campaign follow:

"The number of enemy dead bodies deserted on the battlefields, 8,077; war prisoners taken, 11,928; mountain guns taken, six; trench mortars, 16; heavy machine-guns, 47; light machine-guns, 337; bomb throwers, 93; automatic rifles, 21; rifles, 5,570; pistols, 375, large quantities of ammunitions, other war materials and horses.

"In this connection, the participation of the forces led by General Pang Ping-hsun, numbering 70,000 strong, in the peace camp deserves special mention."

Vital Itu Base Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HUPEI FRONT, May 23.—The armed forces of the National Government of Nanking, which surged into the enemy sixth war zone in Hupei shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Forces across the Yangtze River, took part in our undisclosed operation and gained great war results.

Driving northward in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, the National Government forces pushed into Itu, the main base for the enemy 185th Division along the Yangtze River, at noon yesterday and completely captured it.

In this battle, the war results were: 95 enemy dead left on the front, 47 war prisoners taken and three light machine-guns, 62 rifles and a large amount of other arms and ammunition.

Prices in India Rise

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The shortage of food and the rapid rise of commodity prices have fundamentally disturbed the living of the Indian people, and the commodity price index, taking the average for 1939 as 100, rose to 151 in August, 1941, and to 192 in August, 1942, according to reports from Calcutta. The above index is an average for all commodities. The advance of the prices of some daily necessities has been much more notable.

New Surprise Attack By Army Fliers Seen Heavy Blow to Foe

Continuing their relentless attacks from the air against enemy war moves in the Indo-Burma area, units of the Imperial Army Air Force zoomed over Chittagong airfield in a surprise raid on May 22 and almost totally destroyed the enemy air force assembled there, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement issued at 11:30 a.m. today. The Imperial Headquarters announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:30 a.m. May 24:—Imperial Army air units made a surprise attack on Chittagong airfield on May 22 and destroyed almost all the enemy planes assembled there. The results of the raid were as follows:

1. Shot down in air battle ..... 19 planes

2. Destroyed or Damaged on the ground .... 15 planes

Our loss was one plane.

NANKING RELINQUISHING ENEMY ASSETS CONTROL

30 Items Turned Over To Private Management

Domei

NANKING, May 22.—Toward increased production and stabilization of living conditions, the National Government of China has decided to place enemy assets, exclusive of those assets placed under direct Government supervision, under the management of civilians.

As the first step, the Enemy Assets Controlling Office of the Finance Ministry today officially announced the placing of 11 cotton mills, five business concerns and 14 cultural institutes, including schools and hospitals, under civilian management.

The Enemy Assets Controlling Committee, which was organized after the return of a part of American and British properties in China by the Japanese Government to the National Government of China had been studying matters for some time concerning the placing of enemy assets under civilian management.

It is expected that additional enemy assets will be placed under civilian management upon completion of the investigation by the Government authorities concerned.

New Labrador Airfield Claimed World's Biggest

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The new airfield opened in Labrador, Canada, is the largest in the world, and is being used as a transit point for transporting planes from the United States to England, the Daily Mail announced, according to London reports.

The airfield was constructed at a cost of £3,000,000 sterling, about a year ago. It is favored with good weather throughout the whole year, and has thus become the busiest airfield in the North American continent.

The number of planes which were overhauled or given oil supplies in the one year since the completion of the airfield has far surpassed that at any other air base on the North Atlantic coast. This year, the United States Airplane Transportation Corps expects to transport double the number of planes to England via the Labrador airfield.

The airfield was constructed by reclaiming marshland by piling sand to a height of about 70 feet, and the runway is more than one mile long. Fully loaded heavy bombers, large-sized passenger planes, and transport planes can leave and land at the field. It is also possible to farther extend the runway, if necessary.

Flood in U.S. Worsens

Mainichi

LISBON, May 22.—With the great flood in the six Middle West States of the United States becoming critical, martial law was proclaimed in the entire flood district today. There is now no way of giving relief to the regions along the Indiana and North Chicago rivers, it is reported from New York.

PANG CONVENES ANTI-RED MEET

All Officers and Men Of 24th Group Army Attend at Sinsiang

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE ON HONAN FRONT, May 24.—For the first time since joining the National Government of China's peace movement, former senior officers of the Chungking 24th Group Army met at a conference held at Sinsiang, in northern Honan Province, at 10 a.m. yesterday under the chairmanship of General Pang Ping-hsun, it was reported.

The conference, which was called to order by General Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying, was in the form of an anti-communist demonstration and was attended in full by all of their subordinates, including commanders, chiefs of staff, and other officers of various armies and divisions who were formerly connected with the 24th Group Army, prior to joining the National Government of China.

In addition to the above, which totaled more than 50 dignitaries, it was reported that a Unit Commander of a certain Japanese Unit, General Hu Yu-kan, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army operating in the Shantung-Honan region, and Governor Pien of the Honan Provincial Government were also present at the conference.

General Pang Ping-hsun, arriving at the scene of the conference amid the cheers of his staunch followers, at once assumed the post of chairman for the occasion and in his capacity as leader delivered a stirring speech denouncing the Communists in China as traitors and at the same time urged everyone present to cooperate with him in the forthcoming crusade against these national traitors.

General Sun Tien-ying in his address, according to reports, revealed that General Pang Ping-hsun is scheduled in the near future to make a trip to Nanking to meet President Wang Ching-wei and upon that occasion not only will they renew an old friendship, but will discuss concrete measures for the reorganization of the former 24th Group Army and also the responsibilities which will be assigned to the army following its reorganization.

The conference, it is reported, will be resumed again tomorrow.

Anti-Axis Meet In Final Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

nations.

In connection with the Washington conference, it is generally observed that American public opinion demanded the revision of the so-called Casablanca formula and insisted upon giving more importance to the Pacific, but there existed complicated internal situations aimed against the Roosevelt administration, and thus the conference was prolonged.

International News reports from Washington say that Senators Chandler and Wheeler and others have tried to defeat Roosevelt at the 1944 Presidential election by delaying the opening of the second front, and John Lewis of the C.I.O. is also joining this movement.

In view of such situations, Churchill conferred with 30 Senators at the British Embassy yesterday afternoon.

The Washington conference, however, has practically ended, and the results will be officially announced on May 25.

New Divisions Seen Soon

The course of the anti-Axis war strategies for the future will probably be clarified this week, when a decision is expected to be reached by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevet on basis of the concrete plans drafted by their military leaders which were scheduled to be submitted for their deliberation on Friday night according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires which relayed a telegram from Washington.

With Prime Minister Churchill's sojourn in Washington nearing its final stage, President Roosevelt explained the significance of the series of parleys that were held in the American capital during the past weeks to the press on Friday as follows:

"Prime Minister Churchill and I are to receive drafts of concrete plans for the future anti-Axis war strategies tonight. The course of our future strategies will probably be decided before the current week terminates.

"Prime Minister Churchill's declaration in his address to the American Congress that the main strength of the United States forces is concentrated toward the war in the Pacific, stands true. It is particularly so in the case of the American land and naval forces. As for the air arm, approximately one-half its fighting power is being utilized in the Pacific war.

"The repeated parleys with Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong have no significance outside of the fact that deliberations for some means of transporting military and medical supplies to the Chungking regime were made."

Late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto Remembered as Man of Infinite Kindness

The boyhood of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, always eager, diligent and ardent in his studies is nostalgically brought home by the one lonely desk which was used by the late Fleet-Admiral in his youth and which is still carefully treasured at the house in Ozoin Cho, Nagaoka City, where he was born, according to Domei.

At present the late Fleet-Admiral's sister, Mrs. Ei Yamazaki, 75, and her son Minoru, 52, are living in the very house where the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was born and spent his boyhood days till he was graduated from the Nagaoka Boys' Middle School. The white azaleas at the entrance of the house are in full bloom just as they were many years ago when the great commander was a kind and obedient boy loved by his parents.

Everything at the house is left as it was years ago, the trees, the books, and his desk mutely recalling to the visitor the happy boyhood days of the Fleet-Admiral. One room, upstairs was used by him as his study, the desk facing the window on the south. On the desk one knife and one slate are orderly arranged. In, the drawer many slips of paper showing the one yen scholarship which he received from the Nagaoka-sha Scholarship Fund, and a book of poetry, are neatly put away. Opening this poetry book one will come upon the lines which are particularly marked with red pencil, those lines read as follows: "This deck for gallant achievements, with the watery grave underneath; this is the place where Great Admirals Nelson and Blake met gallant death." On the wall above the desk is pasted the certification for the first prize he received for his excellent scholarship at the end of the second grade of the national school, evidently issued in 1893.

The Fleet-Admiral's diligence is testified by his niece, Mrs. Fuji Hamada, who remarked, "I often heard father talk about my uncle who studied till very late in the evening and who, whenever he became sleepy, would go out into the backyard and strike the big chestnut tree with his knife as though he were challenging the tree to fight." That calm, daring and ardent spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral was thus instilled in him through consistent application in his study. That chestnut tree in the backyard saw many a happy family gathering when all the members, parents and eight children, got together during festivals and danced happily together. Mrs. Hamada remarked that she could still clearly remember the smile on her uncle's face when he was looking at the chestnut tree in later years.

The late Fleet-Admiral was brave, courageous and daring, equipped with every quality to be a great commander, but on the other hand he was a man of warm heart and sincere consideration for the needy. His charity is revealed by the financial and spiritual support he extended to Mrs. Yoshi Kimura and her family for many consecutive years. Mrs. Kimura is related to the Fleet-Admiral, but for some reason or other the family was not well off. The late Fleet-Admiral helped the family, with their school expenses as well as with expenses for weddings. Even while he was shouldering the heavy responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of the Commined Fleet he thought of the family and wrote to them in his spare time. The last letter reached them sometime early in May addressed to the second boy of the family, Yoshiro. The family never dreamed, then, that the Commander-in-Chief had already died. Upon hearing the death of their benefactor, every member of the family vowed most sincerely to return his kindness which he had generously extended toward them.

In the letter the Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto kindly inquired after the welfare of every member of the family, particularly encouraging Yoshiro who is to graduate from school soon. In the letter he enclosed 30 yen for Mrs. Kimura.

STUDENTS HOLD WATER RALLY

Event on Sumida River Marks First Function Heralding Navy Day

In commemoration of the 38th Navy Day which falls on May 27, the grand training rally on water, preluding the many other functions, for that day, was held on the Sumida River at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday.

The function was jointly sponsored by the Navy Association, the Maritime Defense Society, the Dai Nippon Physical Education Association, and the Dia Nippon Students Marine Training Headquarters with the cooperation of the Navy Education, Communications, and Welfare Ministries, the Board of Information, and others.

The rally was participated in by some 3,000 students representing Waseda, Keio, Meiji and another 15 universities and colleges; sail-boats, cutters and row-boats made their debut at the Kachidokibashi, Sumida River, and were maneuvered by eager students.

Manila is not behind others in eagerly planning various functions to celebrate Navy Day. On May 26 the 'History of Naval Battles' will be screened at one of Manila's theaters in the presence of some 1,000 Filipino military officers and Government officials.

On the 27th, a wrestling tournament, the screening of newsreels and the "Record of victories," a parade of musical bands, and a lecture meeting will make the day particularly colorful.

Hongkong Encouraging Castor-Bean Planting

Domei

HONGKONG, May 24.—In line with an extensive castor-bean planting enterprise in Japan, as well as other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a drive for utilizing wasteland in the city for cultivating castor beans under the guidance of the Government-General experts has been started.

Crops will be donated to the Government-General for use as wartime raw materials.

For the present drive, the Government General, through local branches of the Section of Agriculture and Forestry, will distribute castor seeds to the citizens free of charge.

U.S. FOOD TALK SEEN AS FARCE

Full Agreement Said Impossible--Line-Up Of Delegates Defective

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 22.—The Conference on Food Supply of the anti-Axis Powers, now being held at Hot Springs, Virginia, attended by representatives from 45 anti-Axis nations, will end in failure, it is generally believed.

Ostensibly, the Conference was called to discuss various food problems after the war, but its real object is believed to demonstrate the "unity" of anti-Axis Powers and to offer an inducement to neutral and other nations to join. Due to this reason, the United States, long prior to the opening of the Conference, has been frantic in propagandizing the parley. However, in the present stage of the world war situation, it is quite absurd and insignificant to discuss such a problem, and because its real aim is political, the emptiness of the Conference is said to have been already divulged.

The majority of the delegates to the Conference comprise technicians and experts, there being very few political representatives, and inasmuch as these delegates are not empowered with full authority, the conclusion of a formal international agreement is said to be impossible. Then, the agenda of the Conference includes various issues such as the production, consumption and distribution of foodstuff, but effective discussion of these problems is considered to be impossible because of the poor line-up of the delegates and also of the improper organization of the Conference.

The most serious defect of the present Conference is the fact that Argentina is not represented at the parley. Regarding the enforcement of an "international food rationing system," which is on the agenda of the Conference, the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking have already shown full support, but representatives of the Belgian refugee regime and Bolivia strongly maintain that this problem cannot be adequately solved without the participation of Argentina, from whom they purchase various foods.

In these circumstances, even observers here entertain highly pessimistic views on the outlook of the Conference, stating that the parley will after all be brought to an unsuccessful close without bringing any tangible results.

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REICH AIRBIRDS ATTACK KURSK

Soviets Admit Loss Of Ten Warplanes In Bitter Encounter

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—A large formation of German fighter and bomber planes attacked Kursk yesterday. During the fierce air battle that followed the Soviets lost 10 planes, the Soviet Information Bureau announced at noon today, according to Moscow reports.

Damages to military equipment and others were not announced.

Air Activity Predominant

Domei

BERLIN, May 23.—Colonel Ernst Hammel, war correspondent of the D.N.B. News Agency, on Sunday reported on the Eastern Front war situation as follows:

"With the summer offensive ahead, calmness prevails in various zones of the Eastern Front. Of course, so-called skirmishes are taking place locally, but they are just 'battles of reconnaissance.'

"However, in contrast to the inactivity of the land forces, air battles between the German and Soviet forces are noticeable. As a matter of fact, in a battle last Saturday, the German air force shot down 55 Soviet planes.

"The inactivity in the central zone is largely attributable to inclement weather. Last Saturday there was a heavy downpour, and the muddy state of the roads has rendered the transport of troops and weapons extremely difficult.

"Meanwhile, a large formation of German bombers raided Vorchansk and Kursk, dropping huge bombs on the railway stations of the two cities. German light bombers, on the other hand, machine-gunned Soviet troops which were moving along in the southern sector.

"I cannot, of course, forecast how long the calm on the Eastern Front will continue, but the Soviet forces seem to be attempting to carry out a large-scale offensive in the direction of Novorossisk. At any rate, the Germans are fully prepared for such offensives."

Casualty Rate Said High

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—The Soviet Health Commissar announced today that the casualty rate of the Soviet troops in the present war is much greater than in the last World War.

However, throughout all military hospitals the death rate is only 10 per cent, and 73 per cent of the wounded soldiers are being sent back to the fighting lines, according to Moscow reports.

R.A.F. Loses 6 Planes

The Royal Air Forces suffered the losses of five bombers and one fighting plane during the raid made on the German mainland on Friday night, it was announced by the British Air Ministry on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

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Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe through the peninsula of Italy is a matter of possibility. This is the reason why the Axis side threw up the iron defense positions with Sicily and Sardinia islands as the advance bases.

However, this possibility of an Anglo-American invasion of Italy does not mean any probability of its realization in the near future. Though there is no denying the fact that the present situation is very serious to Italy, yet it is a mistake to think that an invasion is imminent simply on account of geographical propinquity as it is clear from the fact that the German forces have not yet crossed the Straits of Dover. The question is, therefore, whether the anti-Axis camp has the will and power to carry out invasion by taking advantage of the geographical condition. It is open to considerable doubt if America and Britain have these two essentials. At present, Italy has very strongly fortified its coastline, rendering it extremely difficult for the enemy to attempt any attack from the sea. Such an attempt in the face of the strong fortifications is very rare in the war annals of the world.

As an alternative the enemy is now resorting to the laughable means of attempting an internal collapse of Italy as a way of embarking on the intended European invasion. With this object in view, the anti-Axis side is now making strenuous endeavors to wage the so-called "nerve war."

The foregoing blind bombings of Italian cities and towns is an instance, done by the enemy seeking deterioration of the fighting morale of the Italian nation. Besides, the enemy side is scattering handbills to civilians and is dropping explosives made in the shape of fountainpens and other articles and is also making false propaganda through the radio and is resorting to all conceivable means frantically with the object of precipitating an internal disorder.

However, in spite of the enemy's sinister nerve war and blind bombings, the Italian people are maintaining their high spirits. The fact that the Tunisian reverses have had the contrary effect of further stimulating the martial spirit in Italy is quite clear from the tone of all the Italian newspapers.

From the very first, Italy duly took into reckoning how hard and difficult the war would be, so that any partial reverse would never shake the Italian belief in the final victory. As the United States and Britain suffered defeats continually, the North African war, though it ended in a success of the anti-Axis side, is nothing more than a minor incident of the Axis camp. The blow from the withdrawal from North Africa could be off set by the losses inflicted upon the enemy during the past two years and a half in the same area. The Anglo-American side has not sufficient power to invade Italy immediately after the North African campaign and is now merely indulging in the cruel bombings and false propaganda, giving to the world the instances of enemy inhumanity and a poor example of propaganda.

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40 Per Cent Speed Cut Ordered in Eastern U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 23.—The United States National Defense Transportation Bureau announced tonight that the speed of buses and trucks in the Atlantic coast States will be reduced by 40 per cent, as the supply of gasoline to the Eastern States has become difficult due to the suspension of transportation facilities by the Mississipi flooding, it is reported from Washington. It was also announced that the gasoline supply for trucks for transporting agricultural products will be increased.

In order to cope with the acute dearth of gasoline in the United States, Americans in the Atlantic states had been requested to refrain from over-indulging in unnecessary joy-rides, but since satisfactory results have not been realized, a special decree was issued by Prentiss Brown, chairman of the Price Survey Board, on Friday, strictly banning unnecessary uses of automobiles in 12 of the Eastern states, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

In connection to the prohibition, Prentiss declared that the move was made necessary in order to increase fuel ameliorations for military uses, and also to meet the fuel demands of the American farms.

Axis Students Meet Here

To strengthen mutual good will, a gathering of students of the Axis nations was held at the residence of Kisho Tamaya in Takanawa, Shibaku at 1 p.m. yesterday. The meeting was initiated by the Japan-Germany-Italy Goodwill Society, and sponsored by the Japan-Germany-Italy Cultural Society of Nihon University, supported by the Foreign Office, Education Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The aim of the meeting was to further the understanding and cooperation among the students of the Axis countries for the attainment of the final victory in the war. About 200 Japanese, German, Italian, Thai, Manchoukuoan and Chinese students were present at the gathering.

Aoki Sees Shigemitsu

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Saturday afternoon visited Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence and conferred with him for one hour, states Domei.

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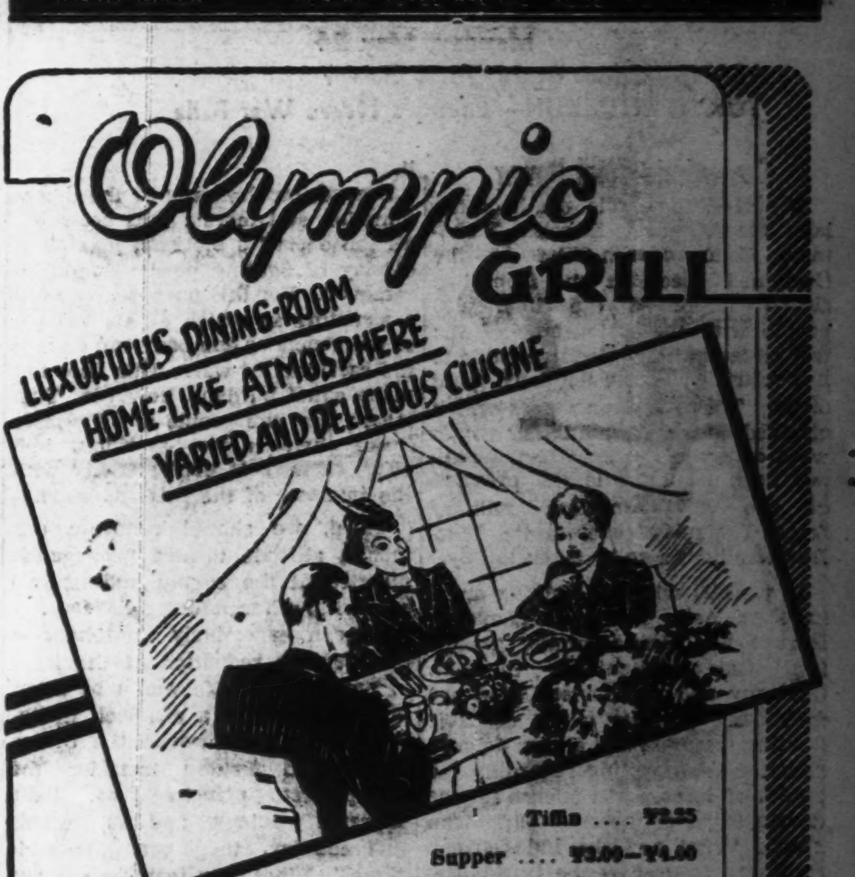

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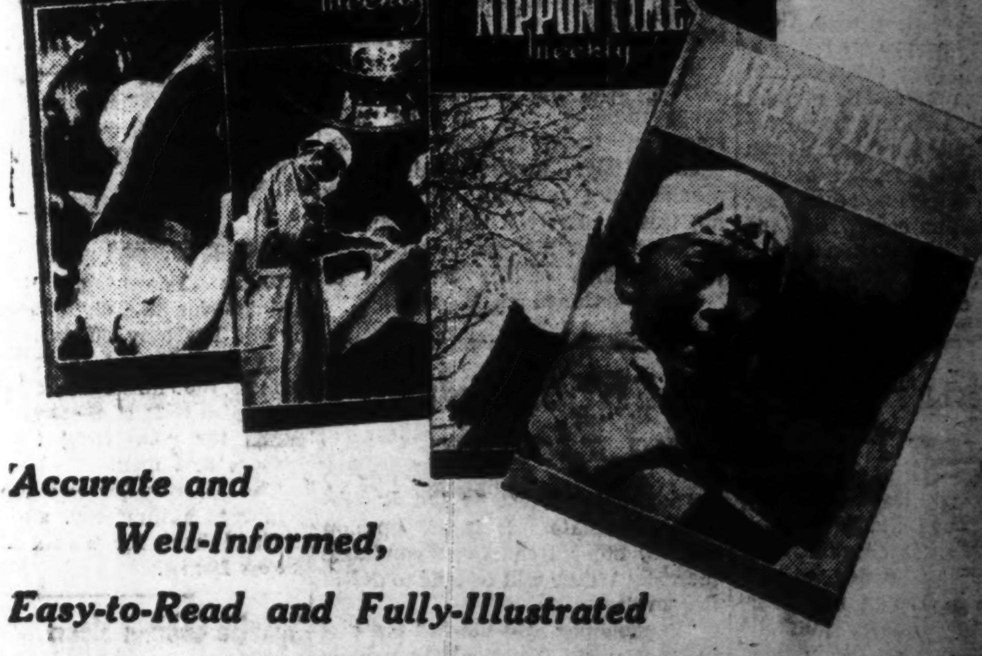

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